



The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1892.

Notes of the Month.

DURING the August meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society a lady sent a thrill through the minds of a select few by a story of a bone-cave in the society's district, in which hyæna bones and Northumberland stycas were mixed up together. Mr. Swainson-Cowper, F.S.A., was at once directed by the president, who himself was bound to Cambridge, to proceed to the place, which is in Lancashire north of the Sands. This he did, and reports that the cave is limestone, and that it has yielded innumerable bones—ox, hyæna, badger, deer, bear, etc.—three stycas of Ethelred, one of Eanred, one of Archbishop Vigmund, and two undecipherable; also fragments of Roman pottery. Further inquiry will probably be made.

In these days of agricultural depression farmers are not likely to tolerate unproductive places on their holdings. Mr. W. Potter, C.C., of the Old Parks, Kirkoswald in Cumberland, with this in view, began to clear off an immense stone-heap in one of his fields, and, in so doing, near the edge he found an incense-pot. He promptly sent for his brother C.C., Chancellor Ferguson, who brought with him the Rev. H. A. Macpherson and with Mr. Potter proceeded to examine the stone-heap. This proved to be a tumulus of about 75 feet in diameter and 4 feet in height, much depressed in the centre. The incense-pot was found on one side at the edge, just in the natural soil, and

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had clearly been inside a bigger pot or urn with calcined bones, but only bits of the bigger pot could be found; it had probably been broken by the weight of stones about it, and some of the fragments carted away before it was noticed. At the Chancellor's suggestion the centre of the heap was dug into, and some human bones and fragments of a large cist were found, one of the stones of which had spiral markings thereon. It was quite clear that the cist had been disturbed and rifled at some very remote period. A careful watch will be kept for other urn interments as the heap is cleared away and their positions carefully noted.

Work has been resumed at Hardknott, but little more can be done this year. Mr. Dymond is engaged on his survey, and Mr. Calverley has discovered a cleared space with very rude buildings, which he conjectures was a cattle-yard, where Irish cattle were secured for the night on their road into England. The Cumberland and Westmorland Society propose to visit Hardknott on September 21; their headquarters will be Searcale, and on the following day they will visit Calder Abbey. Lord Muncaster, the owner of Hardknott Camp, and Lady Muncaster take the greatest interest in the work of excavating and surveying, and frequently visit the place with large parties from the castle.

It is with reluctance that we feel bound to draw attention to certain incidents connected with the recent congress of the British Archæological Association at Cardiff, but we have received three letters on the subject from well-known members, as well as a vastly indignant one of an anonymous nature purporting to come from a Cardiff resident. Two of these letters were intended for our correspondence columns, but we are sure that the writers will forgive us for putting their complaints into a condensed and milder form. The nature of these charges can be gathered from our special report of the meeting which is printed in the "Proceedings" section of this number, and which is written by one of the best-informed and most experienced members of the Association. From that report it is obvious that carnal tendencies

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were too much in the ascendant. The association partook of "light refreshments" with the Mayor of Cardiff, they were "hospitably entertained at luncheon by Miss Talbot," and they were "sumptuously entertained at luncheon" by the Marquis of Bute at Caerphilly. Out of very shame we refrain from giving to the world the comparative timetable drawn up by one correspondent as spent during two days on what he contrasts as "guzzling" and "archæology," but all will admit that fifteen minutes was rather a short time for antiquaries to spend on the contemplation of Caerphilly Castle; whilst to give up Llandaff Cathedral for the joys of a "garden-party at the residence of Sir Edward and Lady Hill" is a scandal of the first magnitude for members of a learned society which plans excursions for the definite object of promoting archæological search and knowledge.



It is just because we wish well to the Association that the special attention of the members and of antiquaries in general is called to this scandal. Some ten or twelve years ago the kindred association—the Royal Archæological Institute—was in some danger of permitting their summer meetings to degenerate into glorified picnics and sumptuous junkettings at the expense of the residents upon whose district they settled. Matters culminated at the Taunton meeting, but the lash of a stinging article in the *Saturday Review*, which was then a power, materially helped to bring about a remedy. The council of the Institute resolved henceforth to accept the hospitality of no one save in the form of the briefly-consumed afternoon cup of tea, or the mild dissipation of a single conversazione. The rule has been rigidly kept, and has worked exceedingly well, and has much added to the reality, interest, and punctuality of their annual gatherings. Surely it is high time for the Association to follow suit, although it may be a self-denying ordinance to some of those concerned; otherwise the numbers of practical archæologists attending their meetings might ere long fall to zero.



Complaints were rife enough as to mismanagement at the York meetings of the Association of last year, and they have

materially increased at Cardiff, with a corresponding falling off of members in attendance. The chief cause of friction and unpunctuality is undoubtedly to be found in the preference given to eating and drinking and garden-parties over pure archæology; but excursions of this kind won't arrange themselves, and require a good deal of careful forethought. The only way to insure success is for some official of the society in question (honorary or otherwise) to go the whole round of the proposed tours in company with an efficient local archæologist; to base the timetables of their excursions on practical experience, with a fairly liberal margin for possible unforeseen delays; not to attempt too much; and, having once fixed the programme, to rigidly adhere to it; always to let the hurry and scamping (if there has to be any) fall on the luncheon hour rather than on the actual work; and to eschew all but the briefest complimentary votes and speechifying. The Cambridge meetings of the Institute this year, though much more extended than the Association, were models of punctuality, and all that was promised was most comfortably accomplished; but, then, it is but seldom that so painstaking and genial a local secretary can be found as Dr. Hardcastle, of Downing.



At the recent Cambridge meeting of the Archæological Institute Mr. Park Harrison gave a valuable object lesson to young archæologists and students of buildings by exhibiting rubbings of stones from St. Bennett's Church, in which the contrast between the chevron tooling of the Saxon masonry and the diagonal axeing of the Norman masonry was clearly marked. Another important factor in determining the age of a piece of undisturbed masonry is the nature and composition of the mortar. On this latter subject an illustrated article on the composition of ancient mortar from the pen of that well-known agricultural analyst Mr. John Hughes, which appeared in the *Builder* of June 18, ought not to be overlooked by antiquaries. A careful analysis is there given of the mortars of Tintern Abbey, Caerphilly Castle, Raglan Castle, Giant's Tank (Ceylon), Rochester Castle, Glastonbury Abbey, Glendalough Church (Ireland), and Corfe Castle.

The late Professor Freeman, writing in the *Ecclesiologist* so long ago as 1854, said of that well-known Norfolk example of rich Norman architecture, the church of Castle Rising: "This church, like others, has fallen into the jaws of 'restorers,' whose idea of restoration is neither to keep the later windows, which are there now, nor to replace the Norman ones, which must have been there, but to stick in Early English ones, which never were there, to make it, forsooth, uniform with the east end! Again, the destroyed transept seems to have had some little chapel or other attached to its west side. Now, instead of either rebuilding the transept or leaving it alone, an odd little structure, gabled east and west, has sprung up on the site of this chapel, for no obvious reason, and to the utter ruin of the appearance of the church. With the transept it would have been one thing; without it it would have been another; at present it is just nohow!" When the members of the Institute visited the church last month, the building had, indeed, a sorry tale to tell. There is hardly any part of it now standing that has not been ruthlessly spoilt, save the lower half of the fine west front. Two, if not three, "distinguished" architects have tried their hands at it since Professor Freeman wrote. Mr. Beloe, F.S.A., named five who had worked at it, from Mr. Salvin downwards, and a sad mess they have made. We will be merciful, and not give their names.

The description and illustration of the Abyssinian cross, looted from Magdala, and now in the chapel of Denstone College, contributed to the September *Antiquary* by Mr. F. Aidan Hibbert, has brought us information of another cross that reached England in the same way, and which we venture to hope may also be restored to the worship of the Church. Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A., hon. sec. of the Powysland Club, tells us that among the Abyssinian trophies which the late Lord Napier of Magdala lent the Powysland Museum was the head of a brazen cross, very similar to the silver one at Denstone. These trophies were removed from Montgomery at the death of Lord Napier.

Ilkley is to be congratulated on the establishment of a local museum, which was opened

in August last by the Rev. Dr. Collyer, of New York, who in his early days worked as a blacksmith in the village by the Wharfe. Dr. Godfrey Carter, the chairman of the museum committee, at a meeting held in St. Margaret's Rooms, apologized for the smallness of the building secured for the collection, but at all events a good and plucky start has been made which is very much to the credit of this little town, whose inhabitants and supporters have already done more for archæology than many towns that might be named of ten times greater population. The scheme met with the hearty support of the Bradford Historical and Archæological Society, who subscribed five guineas. Mr. John Barran, M.P., made a donation of £100.

Ilkley, as is well known, was the Olicana of the Roman occupation. From time to time in recent years, as fresh houses have been built, interesting finds have come to light, but the lack of any local habitation has caused the rapid dispersion or loss of the articles discovered. Dr. Carter said that "the old camp of Olicana was situated within very narrow limits, and a great deal of the ground had been built upon. Owing to the length of time which had elapsed since the Roman occupation, it was obvious that any relics which might be found would be at a considerable distance below the surface of the ground, and it was therefore only when fresh excavations were made and fresh buildings had to be put up that any considerable discovery of antiquities could be expected. As Ilkley was rapidly increasing, the only chance of successfully carrying forward the museum project was to do it soon. The remains of the Roman occupation, and those remains of pre-historic times which were to be found on the moor, had for years back been becoming more and more scattered, and if that centrifugal tendency could be converted into a centripetal tendency he thought the Ilkley people would by-and-by have a very good show to make."

Dr. Collyer lifted the question out of the dry-as-dust musty associations that some folk always associate with museums, when, in eloquent language, he reminded the audience at St. Margaret's Rooms of the relics they

had lost, and of those that might be recovered or might in the future be preserved :

"May we not conclude again that the days are over and done with which have made such havoc of these fragments from the old strong Roman life, and not in the inscriptions alone, but in whatever may help us in any way to read the story? Let us hope that the museum you have founded will be a strong and true magnet which will draw to its keeping not only the treasures which are still hidden in the fields all about us, but a great many which are now scattered far and wide, no matter what they may be. Because this is the truth. They are not mere objects of curiosity and interest; they belong to the human life which held its own so long here, when Olicana lay fair to the sun as Ilkley lies this summer. And so, for myself, as I read these records, I seem still to feel the heart-beat of that stern, strong life in tablet and altar, and in the stones of memorial for the dead, the strong, stern manhood which held the world once in order and in law. It comes to me in the inscriptions the soldiers carved to their comrade Pudens Jessius, who came in from the northward and lay down here to die—the soldier of the second legion, in the little song graven on the altar to Verbeia, the spirit of beauty which haunted our river for him, and haunts it for me as I see the lonely stream as it was, through three thousand miles in space and fifty years in time, when I went dreaming by its margin. These and the stone which told how the place was restored in the days of Severus, the great Emperor, who lies buried by York, speak to me of the reality of the life that then pulsed through our kingdom under the mighty sway of distant Rome. And as Whittaker, of Manchester, tells me that in the middle of the last century he saw the foundations of the Roman houses very visible in Banks Croft, Scafe Croft, and the closes about, I dream of gardens planted again, and seem to hear the shouts of children on happy adventures by holme and stream, when the times had grown quiet again, and the remnant of the old fighting tribe had been driven once more beyond the Roman walls."

We refer thus at length to the opening of this little Yorkshire museum, for both Dr. Carter and Dr. Collyer gave the true key-

note of the principle upon which such collections should be formed and maintained—an intelligent interest in the humanity of the past.



The noble church of St. Andrew, Mildenhall, Suffolk, is remarkable for its fine Early English chancel arch, double piscina and uncanopied sedilia, and graceful north chancel chapel or sacristy of the same period; for its unusually large parvise over the north porch, with access from the church; for the groined vaulting of the lower stage of the western tower, with the tomb of Sir Henry de Barton, Lord Mayor of London, 1416, of "light and lantern" fame; for the great east window of Decorated date of seven lights, with uniquely arranged upper tracery; but most of all for the grand old timber roof of the nave. This tie-beam roof is a splendid example of rich but not over ornamented design, and is of excellent construction. The grace of the tracery and other work above and below the tie-beams, and projecting from the hammer-beams, takes off all the stiffness that usually characterizes a tie-beam roof even of the best kind. It is strikingly like the fine nave roof of Outwell Church, Norfolk, figured in Brandon's *Open Timber Roofs*, but the arrangement of the triple angels, with outspread wings on each side of the tie-beams, is more graceful, and gives even a lighter effect than in the Outwell example. "Antiquary" visited this church last month; rain came on during our rather long sojourn in the church; to our great dismay we found that rain came through this splendid old roof in very many places, the dark flags of the nave alley being quickly spotted over with the falling drops. The rector was away, and we could find no one with whom to lodge our remonstrance. It is high time that the outer covering of the nave was put into substantial repair, otherwise this beautiful old timber roof is doomed to speedy decay. For every drop that falls on the floor of the church, an old roof like that of Mildenhall will certainly soak up another or two, and each such soaked up drop does some mischief, and produces some decay.



In the south aisle of Mildenhall Church are some epitaphs on the departed of the queerest and worst style that ever characterized the

turgid days of the eighteenth century. The following will be difficult to beat :

Underneath
Are deposited the remains of
Lieutenant-General Robert Armiger,
Who died March 10, 1750, aged 59,
In whom were happily united
The politeness of the courtier,
The integrity of the gentleman,
And the bravery of the soldier,
Cemented with universal benevolence !

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With reference to the illustrated note supplied by Mr. Bailey, descriptive of an incised slab with a "torque" on the shaft of the cross found at St. Peter's Church, Derby, which appeared in the *Antiquary* for August (vol. xxvi., p. 47), a further communication has reached us. Mr. Bailey sends us a larger and amended drawing, or rather the block from which this cut is taken. It thus appears that the ornament is intersected by the stem,



and is not applied on the top of it. This confirms our idea that the two parts, separated by the cross-shaft, are intended to represent foliage, and betoken a cross of glory. Almost precisely the same ornament has recently been pointed out to us on a slab at Castle Rising, Norfolk, only in that case there are four semicircular limbs ending in rounded extremities, one pair turned upwards, and the other pair turned downwards.

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Mr. C. T. Dimont, of Worcester College, Oxford, writes to us at some length with regard to the treatment he received when making an attempt to rub the celebrated brass of Sir John D'Aubernoun, in the church of Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey. He found that the key of the church was kept at a lodge standing at the entrance of the drive to the Court; his application to rub was refused by the key-keeper, as she had the strictest orders

in no case to allow it. The newly-appointed rector was away, but Mr. Dimont was informed that the squire (himself the former rector and patron) assumed the right to bar rubbers from the chancel. On calling at the Court he found the squire was also absent from home, and the butler received him with the scantest of courtesy, although Mr. Dimont explained that he had come purposely from London to rub this brass, and had never once before been refused in a single church in the kingdom.

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Mr. Dimont further says that he ascertained that a charge used to be made for every rubbing, but that recently permission had been altogether refused on the ground that the constant friction of heel-ball had broken the elbow of Sir John D'Aubernoun the Less. But the custodian of the church testified that she had been present on every occasion when a rubbing had been taken for the last forty years, and that no force nor roughness had ever been employed which could have injured the brass. The fact is, in Mr. Dimont's opinion, that Sir John the Less (who lies to the north of Sir John the Greater) had been gradually becoming loosened from the matrix. No steps were taken to remedy this, and the congregation were allowed to walk over the brass when approaching and leaving the altar. The damage thus caused had been imputed to rubbers, and used as a pretext to send them empty away. After making all due allowance for the fact that Sir John D'Aubernoun's effigy (1277) is the oldest extant brass in England, which doubtless proves a great attraction to rubbers, we cannot but think that the decision to refuse all access to it is a blunder in taste and an unnecessary precaution if due to preservative zeal. It has been well remarked in a recent manual that "the rubbing of a brass, properly performed, does not work the slightest injury to the monument which is copied." We are prepared to go further than that, for a rubbed brass is perforce kept clean, and dirt and neglect are far more destructive than rubbing. A rubbed brass also becomes well-known, and is hence far less likely to be stolen during "restoration," or displaced, or damaged. If "Antiquary" was rector of an old brass-containing church, he would welcome

(under certain restrictions) the host of brass-rubbers, believing that it would be good for the brass, and preservative both of its existence and of its history. At all events, under the present governance of the parish, it will be well for brass-rubbers to give Stoke D'Abernon a wide berth, and so save the time, temper, and money that might otherwise be spent over a futile expedition.



Last month a lady was summoned before Mr. Hannay, the metropolitan magistrate, for using armorial bearings without a licence, and, after much discussion, was fined two guineas. An Inland Revenue official had occasion to call on this lady about a dog-licence, and noticed that she was wearing a ring bearing an antlered stag's head. The lady was informed that this was an armorial bearing, but she replied that she had worn the ring for sixteen years and that it had belonged to her deceased brother, and that she had no idea that it had any armorial value or meaning. Several of our contemporaries have commented with some severity or good-humoured banter on this conviction, showing the danger to which many are exposed of being convicted of unknown and unintentional illegality. The *Daily Telegraph* raises the question whether books in antique binding, the covers of which are often sumptuously decorated with coats of arms, render the enthusiastic collector liable to the tax. We beg to extend this query much further, and we ask the Somerset House officials, Are we liable for the old volumes on our shelves that bear heraldic book-plates within the covers? Now that the fashion for collecting "Ex Libris," or the volumes containing them, is in full swing, this query is a grave one.

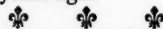


Some little time ago a manuscript account of a remarkably interesting find was forwarded by a gentleman of Boston, U.S.A., who is one of our subscribers. On our assuming the editorship of the *Antiquary* some three years ago a shallow-witted writer, who had a spite against the publisher, amused himself for a long time by various more or less ingenious attempts to lead us into the mare's nests of imaginary discoveries. Our determination not to be caught tripping

has probably led to undue caution and to the rejection of aught save abundantly-established information. The receipt of a letter, headed "Columbus's Anchor found in a Garden," naturally awakened almost lulled suspicions, with the result that the communication hastily found its way, when but half-read, to the waste-paper basket. Further inquiries tend to show that we owe apologies to our Boston friend for not appreciating his kindness in not at once admitting the early information which has since found its way in a shortened and incorrect form into certain regions of the English press.



It seems that the following may be relied upon in connection with the discovery of the oldest relic in existence of the great navigator and of the discovery of America. Senor Argostino, the owner of a point of land off the south-west extremity of the island of Trinidad, found, when digging in his garden for the foundations of a summer-house, at the depth of 6 feet, an iron anchor of a simple form. The shaft is round, and 8 feet 9 inches in length. At the head of the shaft is a round ring, nearly a foot in diameter, to which the cable was fastened; the flukes have a spread of about 5 feet; the total weight is 1,100 pounds. The distance of the place where the anchor was found from the nearest sea-beach is 327 feet, and Senor Argostino's first supposition was that he had stumbled upon a relic of the Phoenicians or of some other of the ancient nations who have been supposed by many to have visited the coasts of America thousands of years ago.



But an examination of local facts and authorities soon convinced him that a portion of his garden now occupies the very post at which the ships of Columbus lay at anchor in the year 1498. The land is constantly rising from the sea along the entire coast, as has been shown by Humboldt, Findlay, and many others who have written upon the subject, and the rate of this rising is known to have been quite sufficient to turn in four hundred years the anchorage of the great fleet into the garden of a private citizen. On the night of August 2, 1498, the little fleet of Christopher Columbus, he being then

upon his third voyage, lay at anchor just off the south-west point of the island of Trinidad, off the mainland of South America, which he had seen that day for the first time. "Being on board of his ship," says Washington Irving, "late at night, kept awake by painful illness and an anxious and watchful spirit, he heard a terrible roaring from the south, and beheld the sea heaped up, as it were, by a great ridge or hill, the height of the ship, covered with foam, and rolling toward him with a tremendous uproar. As this furious surge approached, rendered more terrible in appearance by the obscurity of the night, he trembled for the safety of his vessels. His own ship was suddenly lifted up to such a height that he dreaded lest it should be overturned or cast upon the rocks, while another of the ships was torn violently from her anchorage, *leaving her anchor behind her*. The crews were for a time in great consternation, fearing they should be swallowed up; but the mountainous surge passed on, and gradually subsided, after a violent contest with the counter-current of the strait." There is not, therefore, a particle of doubt, says our informant, at the end of the rigid inquiry that has been made, that the anchor recently found by Senor Argostino is really and truly the lost anchor of Columbus.

On St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24) the Bishop of Peterborough reopened the little church of Longthorpe, which has just been undergoing restoration, with one of his usual excellent sermons, wherein it seems to have been assumed that the fabric was dedicated in honour of St. Bartholomew. Local ecclesiologists have disputed this, and the assertion has been made in print that the church is dedicated to St. Botolph, who is said to have lived within a mile of Longthorpe. "The old chapel was dedicated to St. Boltoph, of that there is no doubt," says one confident archæologist in the *Peterborough Advertiser*; and now an appeal reaches us from the district to settle the point at issue. "Antiquary" has much faith in Dr. Creighton's judgment, the most learned of our bishops; but bishops in these busy days cannot investigate everything for themselves, and often have, perforce, to depend upon information supplied by others. It is our habit in

doubtful dedications, of which we have no special local and documentary evidence, to turn to Bacon's *Liber Regis* and Ecton's *Thesaurus* of last century, and if the dedication is given there, to assume that they are right, as they certainly are in 95 per cent. of the instances given. These two authorities coincide in assigning the chapel of Longthorpe to St. John the Baptist! So here is a nice confusion.



A capable correspondent who visited Lincoln Minster on September 6 complains, with apparent justice, of the treatment of the pavement of the cloister alleys. The whole of the memorial stones that were in the flooring of three out of four of the alleys have been removed. For these new and absolutely smooth flagstones have been substituted, whilst a row of neat tiny brass plates, each with its liliputian cross, has been affixed to the walls below the windows, on which are engraved just the name and date of death of the persons whose tombstones have been abstracted. It appeared as if preparations were being made for continuing the work in the alley under the Wren Library. We hope the chapter and their architect are satisfied with having made these ancient paved walks look as smugly new as if they belonged to an art gallery or an aquarium. What is to become of the broken fragments of the old gravestones?



The old Shearmen's Hall, in the town of Shrewsbury, has just been taken down, to make way for the erection of a modern auction mart. In the process of demolition, some interesting features were brought to light, including a fourteenth-century window facing the street, which had been hidden by a flight of steps. The building was largely of the fourteenth century, but much modernised. The Shearmen are mentioned as taking part in the Corpus Christi procession in 1478, but they must have existed long before this. The company had a new composition in 1566. Their special altar was in the north aisle of St. Julian's Church. The old hall, now destroyed, was since used as a theatre—a Methodist chapel, in which John Wesley preached, a temporary assize court, and a shop; and for many years past

it has served as an auction mart. Only one of the old Shrewsbury gild-halls is now left, viz., the Drapers' Hall, near St. Mary's Church. The Worshipful Company of Drapers of Shrewsbury still exists—a close corporation of five brethren. It is the only one of the numerous Shrewsbury companies that have survived, and this is due to the possession of almshouses and considerable property.

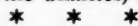


Some excavations, which have been recently made by members of the Ellesmere Field Club, on the western side of Croesmere, in Shropshire, have led to the discovery of what is believed to be an ancient lake fortress. The excavations will be continued.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

THE works that have recently been conducted in Athens in order to carry the old railway station of the Piræus line into the centre of the city have led to important discoveries in urban topography. As they cut through a great part of the ancient city in a line partly subterranean, which runs from the north of the temple of Theseus, passing near the Stoa of Attalos, and then making a curve through the Hodòs Athenâs, ending in the Plateia tês Homonoias (Piazza della Concordia), these works have penetrated into the very heart of ancient Athens, viz., the Agorà of the Kerameikos, and have brought to light some remains of remarkable monuments. Amongst these is the *bathron* of the Thriasians, which consists of a large base, serving as support to some statues dedicated by certain persons of the demos of Thria, the famous base of the sculptor Bryaxis, divers inscriptions regarding the *temenos* of Demos and of the Charites, etc.



But one of the most important discoveries consists of an altar dedicated to Aphrodite, under the title of leader or mistress of the people (*hegemone toû demou*), and to the Charites (or the Graces), upon which Dr. Lolling has recently communicated to the

learned some particulars. It was found a few paces from the *bathron* of the Thriasians, and consists of a large tetragonal block of Pentelic marble (now in the National Museum), which rested upon a base or *crepidoma* of two steps of Hymettan marble. The principal face, which was turned towards the north, bears a dedicatory inscription, dated by means of the name of the archon Dionysios, whose year, though not yet determined, appears to belong to the latter part of the third century, B.C.



Dr. Lolling has shown that this new title of Aphrodite corresponds with Pandemos given by Apollodoros to the divinities adored in the ancient *agorà*, and since the altar was found *in situ*, we thus gain a new starting-point for the topography of the ancient city, and for the arrangement of the monuments of this quarter. Pausanias evidently alludes to the sanctuary, of which this altar forms part, when he speaks of the sanctuaries of Aphrodite and of Hephaistos, saying that they are situated above the Kerameikos and the Basileios Stoa; the temple of Hephaistos, as is well known, being what is now commonly called the Theseion. The inscriptions formerly found in the vicinity, which mention the *temenos* of the Demos and of the Charites, now raise the question if this precinct was separated from that of Aphrodite *Pandemos* or *hegemone*, or whether the ancient precinct of Aphrodite had been enlarged in order to make room for this other *temenos*, so as to form one with it. The circumstance that the altar is dedicated in common to the mistress of the Demos and to the Charites, until new discoveries are made, would make the latter hypothesis preferable.



Of not lesser importance for the topography of Athens are the excavations conducted by the German Institute, under the direction of Dr. Doerpfeld, in the space extending under the Acropolis, between the Areopagos and the Pnyx. They were directed to the discovery of the ancient road which was followed by the solemn procession of the Panathenian festivals, and to the discovery of the public fountain of Athens, the famous Ennakrounos of Pisistratus. As to the position of this latter there are two opinions, some supposing that it was near the Ilissos, and not far from

the temple of the Olympian Jove ; Pausanias, on the contrary, in his description of Athens, putting it near the Odeon, and hence not far from the market-place. The excavations have not yet brought to light the fountain, but under the ancient road were found such works for the conducting and storing of water that, taken together with other known data, they lead us to believe that here is to be placed the Pistratan aqueduct.

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The piece of ancient road found between the Pnyx and the Areopagus, and continuing up the hill as far as the entrance of the Acropolis, was originally supported by polygonal walls, but its level having been much raised in course of time, these walls became completely buried. Underneath and right across the road runs a waste-pipe or a large water channel, which could be entered for purposes of cleaning and repairs by means of holes sunk at various points of the road. Dr. Doerpfeld has found so far more than twelve smaller channels or secondary outlets, which from different directions run into this larger one. Above the level of the road to the west have been found the remains of a construction of polygonal walls of the sixth or fifth century, B.C., evidently designed to serve as a reservoir. This is not a part of the long-looked-for fountain, as was at first supposed, but the whole collection, or rather arrangement, of water channels, together with other circumstances, lead us to believe that some large fountain could not be far distant. This point will probably be determined shortly, as soon as the works are continued.

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Along the eastern side of the road some important constructions of various periods, but for the most part very ancient, have come to light. One of these is a small private house of the fourth century, B.C., upon the walls of which were affixed certain short inscriptions, showing that it was burdened with several mortgages. A little further up are the remains of a building which, to judge from various inscribed boundary stelæ, was a *lesche*, that is, a place of meeting for the citizens, or kind of club, such as existed in several cities of Greece. But when the *lesche* was built, the level of the ground had already been raised higher than it was before

the Persian wars. In fact, by digging a little deeper there was discovered under this building one still more ancient. This latter consisted of an enclosure wall, open on one side, containing a small building without columns, which, from having before it an altar, was evidently a small temple. To what divinity this sanctuary was dedicated is not known, but its period may be gathered from the character of two terminal inscriptions found within it, which belong to the sixth century, B.C., viz., to the Pistratan epoch.

* * *

At Delphi the demolition of the Greek village, and the construction of a new one outside the ancient area, is proceeding apace. M. Homolle, director of the French school at Athens, is expected daily to begin the excavations.

* * *

Herr Seitz, director of the Vatican Picture Gallery, has gone to Loretto to restore some of the paintings of that sanctuary.

* * *

The Italian Minister of Public Instruction has ordered at the Institute of Roman Calcographia the introduction of a new system for reproducing monuments and objects of art. Thirteen thousand francs have been set apart for the purpose, and the engineer, Giovanni Gargioli, has been entrusted with the work.

* * *

At Sant' Ilario d'Enza some fictile amphoræ with Roman seals have been found in a wine-cellar discovered last year ; and some more water-pipes belonging to Trajan's Villa have been found at Ponza d'Arcinazzo.

* * *

At Popoli has been found an inscribed Roman tomb, and another wine-cellar containing large jars has been found at Vittorito, while close by a bronze helmet has been recovered from a tomb.

* * *

The Italian Ministry have been conducting excavations in the area of ancient Claterna near Quaderna, in the commune of Ozzano dell' Emilia, between Bologna and Imola, and many remains of ancient buildings, architectural fragments, broken inscribed stones, earthenware vases, and objects of bronze have been found.

Near the house called Bottari, in via Torelli, Pisa, remains of Roman buildings have been found, and both Roman and Etruscan grave-goods, of the latter of which none had hitherto appeared in the neighbourhood.

* * *

At the expense of the municipality of Corneto many old Tarquinian tombs, of which the vaults had been broken into and the contents stolen, have been thoroughly examined, and some Greek painted vases and two scarabei, rejected by the robbers, have rewarded their labours. One of the latter is of extraordinary delicacy, and represents Ulysses disemboweling the stag killed by him on the island of Circe.

* * *

In Naples (sezione Porto), in demolishing an old wall near the vico St. Onofrio dei vecchi, has been found amongst the building materials a marble Hermes, representing, according to Wolters, Hesiod. It was at first thought to be the bust of Apollonius of Tyana. Here, too, was brought to light an important honorary inscription to Anicius Auchenius Bassus, proconsul of Campania between 379-382, and consul again in 408, of which personage numerous titles we already possess.

* * *

In the territory of ancient Picentia, near the present Pontecagnano (provincia di Salerno), ornaments of a personal character have been found.

* * *

A funeral Latin inscription has been discovered in the commune of Scoppito, in the territory of ancient Foruli, amongst the Sabines; sepulchral stones of republican times in the commune of Avezzano, amongst the Aequi, and objects of various ages have been disinterred in the commune of Bugnara, in the Peligni. Amongst these is deserving of especial mention a funeral stone in the old Italic dialect, which the inspector De Nino has wisely added to the epigraphical collection of the Museo Peligno at Sulmona. Another Latin inscription was found in the upper valley of the Aterno nei Vestini, in the territory of the commune of Fontecchio.

* * *

Some tombs and inscriptions have been found on the property formerly called Mannarini, now Conoce, near Brindisi, where other

tombs and other inscriptions were dug up in past years.

* * *

Some tombs of the Christian catacombs have been found at Cagliari, in the hillside by name Buonaria, near the existing *camposanto* of the town, and they are set down to the third and to the beginning of the fourth centuries. There are *loculi* with paintings of the resurrection of Lazarus and of Jonas. Other pictures and inscriptions resemble those of the Roman catacombs of the same period; while some fragmentary inscriptions belong to pagan tombs. Other tombs with Latin inscriptions were found in the necropolis of Tharros, near San Giovanni di Sinis.

* * *

Professor Wesselowski has discovered in the neighbourhood of Simferopol a Scythian grave. The corpse, probably of a military leader, lay on its back, the head directed to the west. A cap on the head had a gold ornament, and plates of gold ornamented the dress. Near the head of the corpse stood two amphoras, and against the wall was a leathern quiver, with copper-headed arrows. On one side lay a coat of arms and a rusty iron sword. At the feet were two still more rusty lances, four amphoras, and the bones of an ox, close to which lay an iron knife. The quiver was ornamented with a large piece of gold-plate excellently worked. It represented a flying eagle holding an animal, perhaps a sable, in its talons. The skeleton of the corpse fell to pieces at the slightest touch. The grave is believed to belong to the second or third century B.C.

* * *

At Novellara, near Pesaro, Professor Gamurini has discovered a burial-place of the eighth century before Christ. Eighty skeletons have so far been excavated. They are all of exceptional size, being between 5 feet 11 inches, and 6 feet 6 inches. The skull is dolichocephalous, and the teeth extraordinarily strong, white, and well preserved. Bronze ornaments, lances, and also ornaments in amber are numerous. The skeletons all lie on their right sides, and are in a cramped position. Professor Gamurini thinks the skeletons are Etruscan, and that he will be able to prove that the Etruscans had commerce with the Phœnicians.

Discovery of Pre-Historic Remains at Grassington, in Craven, Yorkshire.

By THE REV. BAILEY J. HARKER, F.R.HIST.S.

THE discoveries made in Douk Cave, Kettlewell, in 1852, Dowka Bottom Cave, Kilmsey, in 1863, Victoria Cave, Settle, in 1875, and Elboton Cave, Thorpe-sub-Montem, in 1888-89, have already placed the district of Craven, Yorkshire, in the foremost rank as a field for scientific and antiquarian exploration; but less advantage has been taken of the promises held out by it than might reasonably have been expected. This may, however, be partly accounted for by the remoteness of the greater portion of it from large towns and from railways. But the Craven Naturalists' Association, recently formed, will yet, no doubt, make up for any neglect it may have suffered. There is more work, however, than even this vigorous society will be able to overtake for some time to come.

That portion of the district which seems to offer the richest returns of a prehistoric and Romano-British character is to be found in Upper Wharfedale, and more particularly at Grassington, where many interesting remains have been known for some years to exist, and which were discovered principally by myself. They comprise quite a number of Druidical circles, dotted over the hills and pastures, with barrows and British forts, the latter of which cover several acres of ground in what is left of an ancient forest, but now called Grass Wood. Last but not least is to be included a supposed Roman camp of vast area, and of well-defined and formidable lines.

Within this camp, composed of entrenchments of all sizes, both square, oblong, and triangular, and spread over not less than 200 acres of a plateau 925 feet above the sea, and dominating the fells in Grass Wood, are many traces of pre-occupation. One of these is a Druidical circle, with huge boulders of limestone pitched on end, and forming a miniature Stonehenge. Then there are various mounds or tumuli, the largest of

which is situate at the highest point of the camp, and is the most shapely of the number. This has just been opened, and has proved to be the most interesting ancient barrow ever explored in the West Riding. It is a circular tumulus, rising 3 yards above the ground, but originally must have been much higher, the top having evidently been removed by the builders of the adjoining fences, as it formed a convenient quarry. The diameter of the tumulus is 72 feet or thereabouts, and the circumference 75 yards. It is composed principally of the rough native limestone boulders, of all sizes.

It was in the early part of July in the present year that excavations commenced. I ciceroned Dr. Philip B. Mason, F.L.S., of Burton-on-Trent, over the camp, and expressed my desire for explorations to be made, when he very generously offered to contribute towards one or two of the mounds being opened. Permission to dig having already been obtained from Mr. Bernard Rathmell, the two men who did the work at the Elboton Cave were at once engaged, and two of the smaller mounds were selected for trial. These yielded, however, no satisfactory results. It was then resolved that trial should be made in the largest mound. This on close examination seemed to be divided into chambers by partitions of regularly built stone, and that round the central and largest chamber partly arched over towards the interior. The smaller chambers were at the east, west, and north sides of the tumulus. Operations began in the central chamber, on the east side of it, by digging down about 3½ feet, and a trench that depth, and about 4 feet wide, was run through the middle to the west wall. We had scarcely gone down 2 feet before we found human bones and charcoal. Then we came upon a beautifully shaped and sharply-pointed bone pin, about 3½ inches long, and broadening out at the head. This pin has excited much interest on account of its perfect condition.

At a depth of 3 feet the gravel was reached, which was much sooner than was expected, showing, however, that the natural ground was higher inside the tumulus than outside of it. In the gravel no remains were found at any time. The next relic found was on

the gravel, and was a white flint spear-head. Then we came upon a cremated human skull, with cremated bones, and fragments of pottery. The latter were of several kinds—plain, marked, and glazed—and all remains of urns. That which was glazed was covered with a green glaze outside, but plain on the inside. This glazed pottery will most likely give rise to much discussion in learned circles. The skull and bones fell to pieces on being touched, and could not be removed in portions that could be put together again. Underneath these cremated remains was found a most beautiful specimen of a gray flint arrow-head, barbed, finely-pointed, and perfect. It was the only instance in which an example of gray flint was found in the tumulus. Not far from this I picked up a small portion of wood, which on examination proved to be that part of the wooden shaft of an arrow into which the arrow-head had been fixed, for it contained the slit. This find is described by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins as "unique."

As the excavators came towards the centre of the chamber, and still in the same trench, the finds began to increase. Human bones, and the bones of known and extinct animals were mixed together plentifully, and among the relics were white flint scrapers, white flint spear-heads, and broken pieces of white flint that were portions of either scrapers or spear-heads, as shown by their abraded sides.

The frontal part of a human skull in fair condition was come upon, and then a whole skull with most of the skeleton. This find was lying about the centre of the chamber. The remains, however, fell to pieces on removal, but the skull has been put together again by Mr. John Crowther, a local chemist, and shows exceedingly good development. It is not of the narrow, low forehead type found in Elboton Cave, but equal to the ordinary type of the present day. This is the measurement of it, well and carefully made:

	Inches.
Circumference	22½
Length from orbit-bones to occipital	13½
Depth	5½
Width from ear to ear across the top	12

Underneath the remains was found a white flint arrow-head, much larger than the gray one, and if anything more beautiful. Close

to it another human skeleton was dug out. This was lying on its side with the legs drawn up. Then the remains of a fifth human skeleton were displayed, in line with those already discovered. These, however, consisted only of the skull, the upper and lower jaw-bones, and the bones of the arms and shoulders. The jaw-bones were filled with splendid white teeth. In the midst of these remains there was uncovered the most interesting find of all, and this was a perfect urn *in situ*. It stood about 6 inches high, and was about 5 inches across. It was of artistic design and workmanship, being belly-shaped, and ringed with delicate markings. We fondly hoped that it would be got out entire, but were doomed to disappointment, for though the greatest care was taken, it was so soft that it fell from together on being lifted. One reason of this no doubt was that it was full of heavy wet earth. The fragments, however, have been preserved, and skilful hands may be able to join them. Among the contents of the urn was another white flint arrow-head.

The whole of the central chamber has now been explored, and many more human remains have been found, but none of the importance of those described. The collection of stone relics has, however, been increased. Besides another white flint spear-head, two spear-heads of green flint have been added; also a stone hammer, a stone adze, a bone knife or axe, a bone-picker, and a black stone ornament of the size of a marble. The stone hammer is exactly like that held in the hand by one of the workers in the picture of "The Probable Method of Making Stone Implements in Palæolithic Times," which forms the frontispiece to the book of Mr. John Allen Brown, on "Palæolithic Man." The bone knife or axe has been evidently made from one of the antlers of the red deer. On the north side of the central chamber what appears to have been the crematory was discovered, covering several yards of ground, which is burnt red to the depth of several inches. No bronze, iron, silver, or gold have been found, proving that the tumulus is altogether of the Stone Age.

It is intended to continue the excavations until all the chambers are exhausted, and also

to open other tumuli in the neighbourhood, as well as to explore the supposed Roman camp, that its true character may be determined. To this end Dr. Philip B. Mason's kindly help has been supplemented by local contributions, and it is hoped that funds will come in from those interested in anthropological science and antiquarian research who are at a distance. It is proposed that all that has and shall be found shall go to form the nucleus of a museum for Grassington. I may say that many *savants* have already visited the tumulus, and inspected the remains and relics.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

No. XIV.—THE CORINIUM MUSEUM, CIRENCESTER.

By JOHN WARD.

T would be interesting to know what percentage of visitors to Cirencester by the Great Western Railway suspect that the rather formal-looking brick-and-stone building facing the station gates is the Corinium Museum. The prime object of the writer's visit was to see this museum. He distinctly recollects "taking stock" of the aforesaid structure as he left the station—no one can avoid doing so—yet so little did he suspect its nature, that he did not inquire for the whereabouts of the famous museum until the town was reached. It is a single-storied building, flush with the roadside, and with two large semicircular windows like two gigantic wideawake eyes, each divided into four lights by vertical bars of stone. Appended to it is a lodge-like cottage, and between the two is an arched passage with an iron gate. The whole is more suggestive of a school than anything else; but it is quite probable that it has been taken for stables: it is too clean for gas-works. However, when by dint of inquiry you have found out that it is the Corinium Museum, you ring a bell at the said gate,

and are speedily admitted by an elderly lady.

The first glimpse of the interior quite counteracts the adverse impressions of the exterior. It is a large oblong and well lighted room, about 26 feet by 52 feet, and with two windows (those just described) on each side, the ends being windowless. The roof is divided into two bays. The disposition of its varnished pine timbers is rather peculiar; and as you gaze at them, it grows upon you that the architect hazily strove after some classic ideal, so that room and contents (almost wholly Roman) might be *en suite*. The walls are washed with buff lias lime, and the floor is well paved—altogether the whole room is excellently adapted for its purpose. The various upright and desk glass cases are ranged round the room; and although they are a little old-fashioned they are light and apparently air-tight. The central region of the floor is fenced off with posts and chains into two square spaces, in which are grouped large fragments of tessellated pavement, stone coffins, querns, and other cumbersome objects. Everything is beautifully clean and well kept, and the classification of the contents is simply perfection. This excellent museum was erected by the fourth Earl Bathurst in 1849, and it is supported by his descendants. It is open to the public daily, except Sundays; and for 6d. the visitor can obtain *A Guide to the Museum of Roman Remains at Cirencester*, by Professor Church (the talented author of *Precious Stones*, *English Earthenware*, etc.), and the fact that it is the seventh edition speaks well for both museum and book.

In two points this museum is unlike most which have hitherto been dealt with in this series of articles: it is wholly devoted to archæology, and almost wholly to that of the immediate district in which it is situated. The chief exceptions to the latter point are a few objects from Gloucester, and a small series of foreign lamps, coins, and fragments of glass vessels of classic age, which are wisely kept in a case to themselves, and are certainly of great value for comparison with the local objects. The collection is one of the best and most important of its kind in the country. To describe it anything like as fully as the antiquities of the recently-

described museums have been would far exceed the space allowed in this magazine for the purpose; but Professor Church's guide, in spite of his modest disclaimer that it is not intended for more than "the use of general visitors to Cirencester who may wish to see in an intelligent manner such traces of the Roman occupation of the country as still remain in our midst," so ably and fully accomplishes the task and incidentally gives such valuable general information, that there is no necessity to be diffuse. The reader who wishes to know more, and, indeed, all who are interested in Roman antiquities, should not fail to obtain the pamphlet.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this Gloucestershire town is a place of vast antiquity. There is fair evidence that it was of considerable note in British times. Under the Romans it was one of the chief cities of Western Britain, a centre of civilization and luxury. By them it was known as *Corinium* and *Durocornium*, names which, like the subsequent English equivalents, *Cornceastre*, *Cyrencerne*, etc., are obviously derived from the small river—the *Churn*—that flows close by the town. Unlike Gloucester, there is nothing distinctively Roman in the plan of the present town. Probably, as in the case of Wroxeter, there never has been; and from this we may argue in favour of the pre-Roman origin of both. The circumvallation can be readily traced; indeed, here and there portions of the masonry still remain, and more visible still is the earth-bank of which it was the revetment. The ancient city was oblong in plan, with rounded corners, and the walls enclosed about 240 acres. It was an important junction of the road system. The well known Foss-way, one of the royal highways of mediæval times; the *Acman* ("ache man") Street, along which invalids wended their way to the waters of Bath; and another important road connecting Caerleon with Silchester, and frequently misnamed the *Irmin Street*, all passed through Cirencester. After the battle of Deorham in the sixth century, it fell into the hands of the English. Holinshed records a legend of its destruction, to the effect that "certain clewes of thred, or matches, finely wrought and tempered ready to take fire," were bound to the feet of sparrows, and that these

were lighted and the birds liberated, whereupon they "flew into the towne to lodge themselves within their nestes, which they had made in stackes of corne or eaves of houses, so that the town was thereby set on fire"—a story which has been identified with Wroxeter and Silchester.

So far from Cirencester becoming a deserted waste like these two cities, it was a flourishing and important town in mediæval times, possessing a castle and a wealthy Benedictine abbey. Almost every vestige of the latter has gone, but the noble church of St. John, the largest and finest parish church in the county, is a forcible proof of the past importance of the town. Externally the features of this magnificent fane are almost wholly Perpendicular, but within are many traces of earlier styles. It is rich in ancient frescoes and brasses, and the large south porch (late Perpendicular) is exceptional, containing a crypt, and surmounted by an elaborate and picturesque structure known as the "Vice." Its original use is uncertain; but probably it was a church-house or gildry. For a long time it was used as the town-hall. At the present day Cirencester is a typical west-country town with a decreasing population, quiet, old-world, and more suggestive of coaching times than of those of railways and telegraphs.

For centuries past Roman remains have been turned up in digging for foundations and other purposes. As far back as the time of Henry VIII. Leland reported of walls with "arched stones engraved with large Roman letters," and of a "*flore de tessellis versicoloribus*;" and at various subsequent dates, more or less elaborate tessellated pavements have been discovered, none probably so magnificent as one in Dyer Street in 1849, and now preserved in the museum, the erection of which seems to have been determined by this event. The erection of this institution was a most laudable undertaking, and has been the means of gathering together and preserving a vast number of local antiquities. To it we now return.

Upon entering the room the cases are found to be arranged alphabetically, the one on our immediate right being "A." This is devoted to a very varied series of iron objects,

mostly Roman, the residue being obviously of later date. They all are naturally much rusted, but have been preserved from further change by a thorough soaking in melted paraffin wax. In glancing over the case the eye catches the familiar forms of bits, spurs, harness mounts, and other horse and chariot gear; of spear, javelin, and arrow points; of knives, shears, hammer and axe heads, keys, padlocks, nails, and odds and ends of all sorts. A Roman candlestick of the locality supported on three legs, and about 6 inches high, has a remarkable likeness to one found at Abbot's Ann in Hampshire about twenty-five years ago. Some of the shears are very pretty and neatly-made objects, and out of a broken one is made a knife, with a ring for suspension. Some of the arrow and spear heads are wonderfully well shaped. A padlock about 14 inches long is about as unlike a modern padlock, and as clumsy an article, as can be imagined. This was engraved in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association* in 1863, and it closely resembles one found at Chesterford, Essex. But perhaps the most noticeable object is a Roman horseshoe from Northgate Street, Gloucester, where it was found 8 feet deep embedded in clay, to which circumstance its almost complete freedom from rust was due. There are three other shoes of the same age in this museum, and their light and graceful shape, and invected outer margins, offer a strong contrast to the stouter and clumsier build of the seven mediæval specimens accompanying them.

The next case (AA) contains the foreign objects introduced, as already stated, for the purpose of illustration; these we pass by. The next case (B) contains a very fine series of bronze objects. Two points are immediately observed on inspecting these objects, namely, that the ancients attained a very high proficiency in the manufacture of this class of articles, and that the resemblance between them and modern forms is less than obtains in the case of objects of iron. The number and variety of these bronze objects are very great indeed, comprising almost every form found on Roman sites—fibulæ, spoons, ligulæ, pins, needles, tweezers, rings, stili, mirrors, chains, steelyards, statuettes, etc. The fibulæ are particularly interesting

and varied, some being elaborately enamelled. One of the latter is S-shaped, the extremities ending in crude animals' heads, or what may have been intended for such. It is exactly like one found in the well-known Victoria Cave near Settle, and another more recently in Deepdale Cave near Buxton. A steelyard from Watermoor is of exceptionally fine workmanship, and is as well preserved. Of the four or five statuettes, a Diana from Cirencester was long one of the choicest treasures of the Purnel Collection, until purchased by Professor Church for this museum. In this case are two small collections of Roman coins. The one belongs to the museum, and consists chiefly of third brass of ordinary and common types found in Cirencester from time to time, the residue being eight or nine silver coins, all imperial except one—a family coin, inscribed MATILI and SARAV. The other collection is lent by the Earl of St. Germans, and consists of copper coins found in the river Churn, at Latton, near Cirencester, in 1864. From the circumstance that they were widely scattered, and that their dates cover a long period, it was concluded that the spot was a ford in Roman times. Many of them are of the reign of Claudius. These are so rude that it has been supposed they were minted in the neighbourhood, probably at Glevum (Gloucester).

In case C are exhibited sundry small objects in stone, fragments of carving, domestic altars, mortars, spindle-whorls (some turned), balls, hones, roofing-slates, etc. None of the altars have inscriptions. Some of the sculptured fragments are very fine, notably the head of a goddess from Gloucester, which still retains traces of black enamel in the eye-sockets.

The next case (D) contains a good typical collection of Samian pottery, of which, however, only one vessel is perfect—a patera. A fragment from Cirencester has its decorative details sharply incised, instead of raised as usual. Several retain the lead rivets wherewith the vessels to which they appertained were mended, illustrating the esteem with which this ware was held. Many have the potters' marks; and from this case alone Professor Church gives a list of over fifty different examples. There is another collection of Samian ware elsewhere in this museum,

which was obtained by Mr. T. B. Bravender during excavations in Cirencester: from it Professor Church gives sixty-six additional marks, while from local specimens not in the museum he gives yet another sixty-six, making a total of over 180 different marks in all. These lists will give the reader an idea how very useful his guide is to the student as well as "the general visitor."

At the end of the room is a large wall-case (E) containing pottery, chiefly cinerary urns. Most of these are of the usual Roman type, blue-gray or some other dark shade of colour, and either plain or decorated with burnished lines, reticulated or parallel. Several—and these are yellowish or brownish—are more globular, approximating to the Saxon type in England, and the Frankish on the Continent. Many of both varieties were found in 1867 in making the New Cattle Market, the site of which was evidently a favourite burying-ground of Roman Cirencester. In this case are also some of the jug-like handled vessels so often accompanying sepulchral deposits; a beautiful British food vase with four handles or loops, and about 9 inches in diameter (source?); and a tall urn of unusual shape, apparently sepulchral. This urn is about 1 foot high, is of excellent workmanship, and approximates to the well-known British shape. The general outline is bounded by straight lines: the mouth is wide; below it, the sides swell out to the shoulder, and then contract again to the small base. From the shoulder spread out two elegant handles, and the surface between it and the brim is decorated with standing draped figures in relief. The whole treatment is most classic, more Greek than Roman. No information is given as to its source.

In case F, are tiles of various kinds—floor, building, roof, and flue. Here, again, Professor Church gives a full list of the letters on those inscribed, not one, however, giving any idea of the cohort stationed here. Those tiles used in the construction of floors are in three common sizes, viz., $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 13 inches, and 18 inches square. A few show accidental impressions of animals' feet.

The next case (G) contains a large and representative collection of Roman ceramics, other than Samian. Although lacking the finish and fineness of the true Samian, some

of the Durobrivian vessels, with their graceful scroll patterns of engobe, show to what a high pitch the potter's art was raised in Britain. The specimens of New Forest ware are extremely good for their kind, and seen at a distance their buff-coloured paste, with washings of ferruginous clay, has a nice mellowed effect. Among the more perfect vessels exhibited are *tetinae* or infants' feeding-bottles, *ampullae*, funnels, colanders, crucibles, *mortaria*, etc. In the same case may be noticed a piece of a pipeclay statuette of *Venus Amadyomene*, probably of Gaulish manufacture, as such statuettes are far more plentiful on the Continent than in this country.

The next case (H) illustrates the Roman fondness for bright-coloured mural decorations. The specimens shown are of ordinary character, chiefly consisting of bands and foliage. One fragment, however, has the remarkable inscription:

ROTAS
OPERA
TENET
AREPO
SATOR

The letters are scratched through the superficial colour, and read "Rotas opera tenet Arepo sator" in four directions, and "Sator Arepo tenet opera rotas" in four other directions. These words have been "interpreted as meaning 'Arepo, the sower, guides the wheels at work,' and may refer to the use of the wheel-plough (which was introduced into Roman agriculture about the time of Pliny) in dividing the ridge, and so covering up the seed previously sown in the furrow" (Church).

Glass, jet, lignite, bone, and ivory objects find a home in Case I. They form a fairly representative collection, but scarcely merit further remark. A few human skulls from Roman burial-places in the vicinity, animals' bones, oyster-shells, etc., are also shown in this case.

Case II. (or L according to the guide) is devoted to Mr. Bravender's collection. This collection contains almost all the various kinds of objects usually found on Roman sites. Some are of considerable interest. A bronze circular brooch, with knobs on its

periphery, closely resembles several recently found in Deepdale Cave, Buxton. Another has the shape of a chariot-wheel. A narrow oblong brooch of silver has inscribed on it, AVVIMPI. A bone object about 4 inches long, and shaped like the handle of a cork-screw, is catalogued as the handle of some tool. It is more likely that it was used as a dress-fastener. One almost identical with it in shape, size, and decoration was found in the Victoria Cave, Settle, and is illustrated in *Cave-Hunting*; and the writer found the fragments of two smaller ones on the site of an ancient village (presumably Romano-British) on Harborough Rocks, Derbyshire, several years ago. A bronze finger-ring has a seal engraved with an altar. A cylindrical bone about 1 inch in diameter, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, has two round holes on one side: probably it formed part of some musical instrument. But the most interesting feature is Mr. Bravender's collection of local Roman coins. They are mostly first and third brass, but among them are a few interesting silver ones, one of which is a denarius of Julia, daughter of Titus, a very rare coin. Examples of Carausius and Allectus are in considerable force, and, of course, Constantine the Great is well represented.

Turning to the fenced-in spaces of the floor, the first objects to attract attention are the two superb tessellated pavements, already referred to as from Dyer Street. The larger of these (to quote Church) "originally consisted, in its perfect form, of nine medallions, each nearly 5 feet in diameter, and included in octagonal frames, formed of twisted guilloche, in which bright-red and yellow tessellæ prevailed. Within all the octagons, with the exception of the central one, are circular medallions, surrounded also by twisted guilloche, but with tessellæ of a subdued colour, in which olive-green and white prevail, this arrangement giving greater effect to the pictorial subjects within each circle, an effect which is heightened by inner circles of black frets of various patterns in the different medallions." The central figure, unfortunately, was so damaged that it is difficult to make out, but it is supposed to be a Centaur. The figures surrounding this are Flora, Silenus, Ceres, Actæon, Pomona, and probably Bacchus. The smaller pave-

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ment is of simpler design. It has a central circle, and four semicircles placed at right angles and forming the sides of the pavement, while the corners are filled in with quadrants, the whole being brought out with guilloches and frets. The various spaces are decorated with dogs, a sea-leopard and dragon, foliage, flowers, Medusa's heads, etc. It may be mentioned that several other tessellated pavements are to be seen *in situ* in Cirencester.

Other conspicuous objects are the Roman stone coffins found in this town. They are all of one character, massive, rectangular externally, more or less rounded at the ends internally, and roughly hacked into shape. One of these contained the skeleton of a female, now removed to Oxford, and a single iron nail. Another, a very large one, and covered with a lid, was found at Latton, on the estate of the Earl of St. Germans. It contained a very miscellaneous collection of objects, as an iron axe, a vessel of jug-like form of red pottery, a patera of black ware, and some bones.

In various parts of the room are some excellent monumental stones and altars. Two of the former have well-carved bas-reliefs of a mounted warrior transfixing a foe with his spear. One of these stones is particularly artistic, being surmounted by a rich pediment supported on two Corinthian pilasters, between which is the sculpture, the inscription occupying a sunk panel below. Of the eight or nine altars, one dedicated to the "genius of this place" is decidedly of greatest merit. It was found in 1880, in Sheep Street, Cirencester, and was unfortunately broken by one of the workmen, but has been most skilfully repaired. It shows the genius, holding in his left hand a cornucopia, and in his right a patera from which he is pouring a libation on an altar.

Among the many fragments of sculpture is a well-carved figure of Mercury in an arched recess: he is accompanied with a purse, caduceus, and a cock. With a glance at the numerous querns on the floor, this article now concludes, the writer assuring the reader that he must indeed be well versed in Roman antiquities if a visit to this admirable museum fails to give him new information.



M

Jottings with the Institute.

THE MARSHLAND CHURCHES.

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

THE headquarters of the annual meeting for 1892 (August 9 to August 16) of the Royal Archaeological Institute were at Cambridge, but the programme included two or three distant excursions. The most interesting and the most enjoyable of these was the

landed the party at Wisbeach threequarters of an hour late, and hence caused considerably more haste than would otherwise have been the case. It is needless to say that the members were exceptionally fortunate in having two such exponents of these churches and their details as Mr. St. John Hope and Mr. Micklethwaite. In the following notes every endeavour has been made not to poach unduly on the special information they gave, as we conclude that it will appear at length in the journal of the Institute.



WALSOKEN.

expedition of Monday, August 15, when the Marshland churches were visited. There is certainly no other part of England where five such grand churches, and so varied in their interest, as those of Walsoken, West Walton, Walpole St. Peter, Walpole St. Andrew, and Terrington St. Clement, could be visited within a few hours. Starting from Wisbeach and finding the train again at Lynn, a drive of under twenty miles in beautiful weather took the members in succession to the whole of this fine series of buildings. The only drawback during the day was the unpunctuality of the Great Eastern Railway Company, which

WALSOKEN.

The first of this noble group of Marshland churches to be visited was that of Walsoken. The exterior, which is chiefly of fifteenth-century date, does not in the least prepare the visitor for the very fine display of Norman work which is the main characteristic of the interior. The nave is of seven bays with arcades of enriched Norman arches, in which the chevron moulding most predominates, supported on piers that are alternately circular and octagonal. The work seemed to us of about the middle of the twelfth century. The arches into the chancel aisles are en-

riched in the same way, and of like date. The beautiful pointed chancel arch, springing from clustered shafts that are banded at frequent intervals, is of transition from Norman to Early English. The original narrow Norman aisles of both nave and chancel have long since given way to much wider successors. The Perpendicular period saw the substitution of a wide-windowed, lofty clerestory to the nave. The fashion of the blocked-up Norman clerestory can still be traced in the choir. The nearly flat roof of the nave has some good carving, and also retains the small wooden images of saints, with the original painting, that stand on the stone corbels between the clerestory windows. There is a good piece of fifteenth-century screen-work at the west end of the south choir chapel; it used to be the rood-screen. Some of the old seats have fine and interesting carving of different dates.

The west tower is of some height, and has small octagon turrets at the angles. The three lower stages of the tower are Early English, and are effectively treated with arcading. The upper, or belfry stage, is of Decorated date, and of an ordinary character. A small mean spire, that looks out of place and is quite plain, rises from the turrets; it is clearly a substitute for something very different in either design or execution. What could Mr. Walter Rye have been thinking of when he says, in his *Tourist's Guide to Norfolk*, that Walsoken "has a grand and highly ornamented spire"!

The font, well placed at the west end of the nave, is a remarkably good example of exceptionally late Perpendicular treatment. It is rich in design, and errs on the side of being somewhat overloaded with ornament, but is otherwise most effectively treated. It stands four feet high, and is two feet in diameter; both bowl and shaft are octangular. The bowl is ornamented with eight crocketed ogee arches divided by buttresses with pinnacles at the angles. Beneath these arches are carved in low relief effective representations of the Seven Sacraments and the Crucifixion. The latter subject, with the Virgin and St. John, is on the side facing west, whilst the Holy Eucharist, with two lights burning on the altar, is the subject facing east. The shaft is ornamented with eight tall niches containing

saints. Under these figures is the following inscription in black letter:

Remēber | y^e soul of | S. Honyter | &
Margaret | his wife | and John | Beforth
Chapli.

At the angles of the base are eight shields bearing the trophies of the Passion, and in the spaces between the date (1544) is thus given:

Anno | dni | mill | quij | inte | qua |
drge | q̄to.

The English fonts that bear the representation of the administration of the seven sacraments, with some appropriate Scriptural incident (such as our Lord's Baptism, the Judgment, or the Crucifixion) for the eighth, are but few in number, and chiefly confined to East Anglia. In addition to Walsoken, which is considered the best of the series, the following we believe to be a complete list of the Sacrament fonts, but as such a list has not been previously compiled, we shall be glad of corrections or additions: Binham, Dereham, Gresham, Happisburgh, Little Walsingham, Marsham, Martham, Norwich, West Lynn, and Worsted, all in Norfolk; Badingham, Lackford, Melton, and Woodbridge, Suffolk; Grantham, Lincolnshire; Farningham, Kent; and Nettlecombe, Somerset; making, with Walsoken, a total of eighteen.

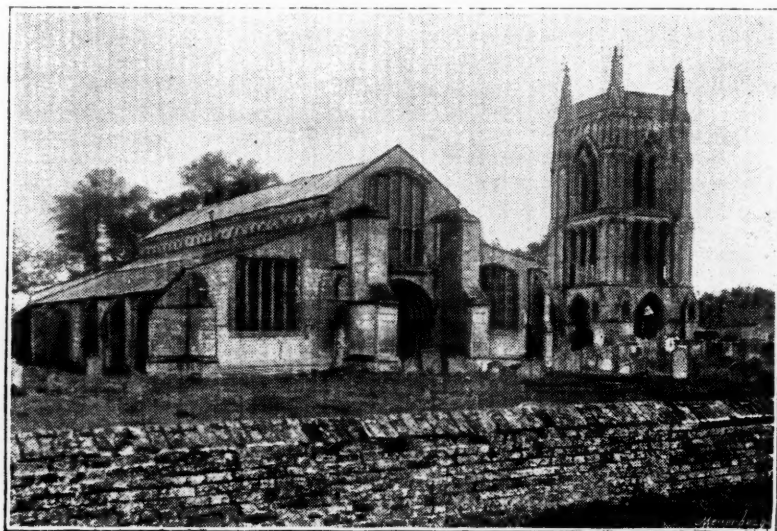
An exceptionally fine and elaborate gable cross, though now repaired, is over the south porch of Walsoken. Another comment that we hope it may be useful to make is the undoubted danger that this grand church is in from defective and rotting flue-pipes passing straight out through the wooden roofs!

WEST WALTON.

The next halt was made at West Walton, which is as interesting an example of parochial Early English as Walsoken is of Norman. It was somewhat curious to hear some of the better-informed members of the Institute commenting upon the detached tower of West Walton as if it were a unique example, whereas campaniles separate from the main building of the church used to be by no means uncommon in England, and many examples still remain. Of destroyed instances the detached bell-towers of the cathedral

churches of Salisbury, Worcester, and Lichfield, and those of the abbeys of Romsey and Tewkesbury, may be mentioned. Wisbeach, whence the members started in the morning, has a separate tower, although the buttresses do just touch the church walls; and Terrington St. Clement, visited later in the day, afforded another instance in which the tower is separated from the main fabric by a narrow space. East Dereham is another Norfolk example of a detached tower, and the Norman round tower of Little Snoring is 5 feet from the west end of the church,

of them cast in 1685. The bell-tower of Warmsworth, near Doncaster, stands at a very considerable distance from the church. To this list may also be added the collegiate bell-towers of Magdalen and New College, Oxford. The plan of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, included a great separate bell-tower at the west, which was, however, never executed. But the instance most like to West Walton is the well-known case of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, where the bell-tower is at a like distance north of the church to what this is on the south. Yet West



WEST WALTON.

but in the latter case it was apparently originally attached to the main fabric. The county of Hereford yields seven examples of detached towers, namely, Bosbury, Garway, Holmer, Sedbury, Pembury, Richard's Castle, and Yarpole. Separate campaniles are also to be found at Bury St. Edmunds, Bramfield, and Beccles, Suffolk; at Evesham, Worcestershire; Chichester, Sussex; Brynlllys, Brecknockshire; Kirkoswald, Cumberland; Fleet and Sutton St. Mary's, Lincolnshire; and at the church of St. Augustine's, Brookland, Romney Marsh, where, on the south-west side, a peculiar, octagonal, conical-shaped belfry of wood affords swing for five bells, all

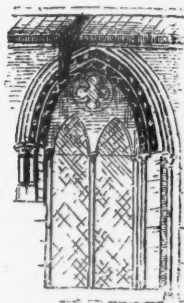
Walton is far the more interesting of the two, because it stands up boldly on its four open arches, and forms a magnificent and stately gateway to the churchyard. This tower is a fine example of developed Early English work, and is lavishly arcaded, whilst the large belfry-windows, with their pierced circular openings above the heads of the two pointed lights enclosed under one arch, show the dawn of the period of geometric tracery. Unfortunately for the complete dignity of the tower as a whole, the battlements and small crocketed corner-pinnacles are of later date, and poorly done.

The late Professor Freeman wrote a little

known but most capable paper, entitled "An Architectural Tour in East Anglia," which appeared in the *Ecclesiologist* for 1854. In that article he goes into rhapsodies over West Walton, saying that "the nave is magnificent in the extreme . . . the most elaborate and harmonious piece of Early Gothic that I have seen in any parish church; in point of size and ornament it surpasses many abbey churches." There seems to us a somewhat strained element of exaggeration in all this; but, though not going so far as Professor Freeman, the interior of the nave did strike us as exceptionally fine, with its six pointed arches on each side springing from pillars with the most graceful of capitals, and encircled with clustering detached shafts of Purbeck marble delicately moulded and banded in the centre. The proportions of this great church were destroyed when the aisles were widened, apparently in the fourteenth century, though the majority of the present windows that light them are of Perpendicular date. The good Early English doorway on the north side was at this time evidently removed and re-inserted in the new wall, a piece of rare conservatism in those days, for which we should be specially grateful. Mr. Hope gave the undoubtedly true key to the unexpectedly shallow but elaborate Early English porch on the south side, when he said that the outer half was left standing when the aisle was widened, the other half being removed to supply the additional required width. With this explanation its rather odd proportions become reasonable; it is a singularly fine remnant. There is a good enriched entrance-arch at the west end, of Early English date, with a central shaft forming a double doorway; the jambs have five shafts. When Freeman was here it was "concealed by a poor west porch." That porch has now disappeared, but it is flanked by two clumsy and obtrusive buttresses. In the south wall of the easternmost bay of the south aisle is a most beautiful window, much enriched in the interior; Professor Freeman happily describes it as of "incipient geometrical work." It is unfortunately interfered with by the supporting beam of a later roof. The chancel-arch is of the same date and style as the nave arcade, and so were originally the aisles of the chancel; but

they have disappeared leaving some traces behind, and the choir is now aisleless. Each side of the sanctuary, in a line with the present altar-rails, is a boldly projecting bracket within easy reach, and pierced right through the top of the stone with a small circular perforation. It was suggested that these brackets had to do with the great Lenten vail, but surely they were too far east for such a purpose as well as most queerly placed. Mr. Micklethwaite's suggestion was much more tenable, namely, that the holes had been drilled for sticks or branches for candles.

It is not pleasant to have to comment on the poverty-stricken look of this large and



WINDOW OF SOUTH AISLE, WEST WALTON.

beautiful church. It is, indeed, much to be hoped that it will never fall into the jaws of the wholesale restorer; but decent repairs might surely be done. There is no excuse for great holes in the roof of the porch, and for the battered condition generally of the roofs of the whole fabric. Curious people, too, are to be found who will look out in the clergy list for the incomes of benefices pertaining to the churches that they visit.

WALPOLE ST. PETER'S.

An interesting feature of the day's excursion was the succession of styles that were brought before the Institute members in their true order. To the Norman of Walsoken and the Early English of West Walton next succeeded the great Decorated church of Walpole St. Peter's, for some of its chief features are of that period, though grading off into the Perpendicular. The nave consists of seven bays of fine lofty arcading, and over them a

fifteenth-century clerestory of thirteen windows on each side. The big aisleless chancel is of Perpendicular date, and the nave aisle-windows were mostly inserted at the same time. The comparatively small west tower is of Decorated date; it has a good west window in the lower stage. The chancel, with its five large windows on each side, now unpainted, is rather a glare of glass; the effect of the whole church would be enormously improved if they were coloured. The narrow spaces between the windows are occupied by richly-canopied niches. The altar is raised to a great height, being approached by a flight of seven stone steps. This elevation is caused by the highly-remarkable arrangement of a vaulted bridle-way passing beneath the east end of the chancel. It is said—and this seems the



SANCTUS BELL-COT, WALPOLE ST. PETER'S.

most reasonable supposition—that, when the chancel was lengthened in the fifteenth century, a fierce dispute arose between the ecclesiastical and parochial authorities as to the encroachment on a right of way, and as neither party would yield this vaulted subway was adopted as a compromise. At Sevenoaks there is a passage of a somewhat similar kind under the west end of the church. The east gable of the nave is flanked by two newel staircases, that terminate above the roof-level in octagon turrets with graceful crocketed pinnacles. Between them, on the apex of the gable, rises the sanctus bell-cot, which is one of the most elegantly-designed that we have noticed. The above sketch gives a good idea of its construction; a detached and projecting shaft has formed part of the original design, both on the north and south sides, but in each case this is now

broken away. When these were in position they must have added much to the effect and lightness of the bell-cot. A bell is still in position, but it is not of pre-Reformation date, and strikes us as being larger than the one originally placed in this position. Sanctus bell-cots occupied by their bells are few and far between; we have only noticed six others (excepting, of course, those of modern reconstruction or imitation), namely, Brailes, Long Compton, and Whichford, Warwickshire, Staveley, Derbyshire, and Godshill, Isle of Wight.* Several old sanctus-bells that formerly hung over the east nave gable are now to be found in the general belfry, and are usually called "ting-tang" or priests' bells; we have noticed several in Derbyshire, and there are at least six pre-Reformation examples in Northamptonshire. We omitted to notice under Walsoken that that church has a good sanctus bell-cot in the usual position.

The stairways of these two turrets are lighted by several tiny, square-headed, traceried windows—an unusual feature—some of which look into the church and others gain their light from the exterior.

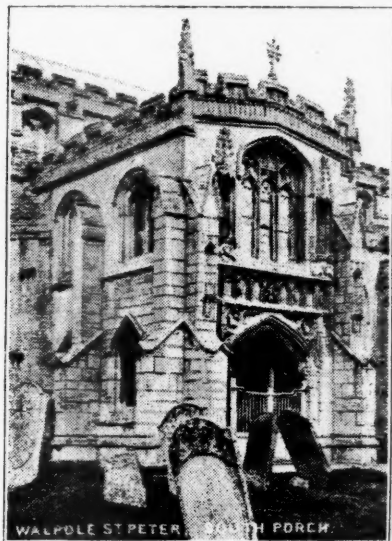
A good deal of the original fittings of the chancel remain. Beneath the windows are shallow recesses or arcades, divided by shafts; between these are placed the wooden seats of the misericordes, carved underneath, the only instance (as Mr. Micklethwaite remarked) of misericordes beneath stone canopies. There is a small but good brass eagle-lectern of Flemish work of the fifteenth century; it was doubtless used as the Gospel-lectern at High Mass.

The church abounds in interesting wood-work of various dates. Some of the original seats remain in the south aisle; later pews are dated 1637. There is also an unusual and curious Georgian screen at the west end of the occupied part of the nave. Beneath the third arch from the west, on the north side of the chancel, stands the font, crowned with a magnificently-carved towering oak-cover of Elizabethan date; below is inscribed the legend, "Thynk and Thank."

The large south porch is a fine example of Perpendicular work, and has a remarkable

* At the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Wiggenhall, the old bell swung in the sanctus bell-cot until the last few years.

eight-armed gable cross. Above the vaulted entrance is a large parvise, lighted by five windows, now used as an occasional chapel. A boss at the north-west angle of the vaulting



bears a Pieta, or Our Lady of Pity, a somewhat uncommon subject of Christian art in England. At the church of Acle, Norfolk, one of the font-panels is sculptured with a Pieta.

In the brief time that remained for forming any general conception of the dates and growth of this noble fabric—which falls short, however, of being an altogether fine church because of the size of the tower and other lack of proportions—it occurred to us that the true explanation here, as in many other cases, is the intervention of the terrible Black Death of 1348-9. The tower was built before this, and the successor of the older church planned and begun when the awful visitation swept off workmen, builder, priests, and people. As the population recovered from the staggering blow the work was resumed on somewhat different lines, and carried out but slowly, not arriving at its conclusion till 1450. Hence, as it seems to us, the blending of the styles. It was a real pleasure to note the nice order of this church, and the reverent care that is evidently ex-

pended upon it. It is also specially gratifying to observe that the church is content to have an organ of moderate dimensions in the choir. That this chancel may ever be spared from the enormity of having an "organ-chamber" excrescence attached to its sides must surely be the prayer of every good archaeologist!

Mr. Fergusson, in his *History of Architecture*, does honour to Walpole St. Peter by selecting its ground plan as the sole illustration of the form of a typical English parish church.

WALPOLE ST. ANDREW'S.

A short mile from Walpole St. Peter's is another large church, namely, that of Walpole St. Andrew's. In this district of exceptionally fine churches it does not come up to the high standard of some of the fabrics, but it is a good Perpendicular church with several points of interest. Above the doorway leading into the rood-loft stairway, on the south side of the chancel-arch, is the very uncommon feature of a large stone bracket intended to bear the pulpit, which here formed a structural part of the great rood-loft. There are an unusual number of aumbry recesses in the walls of this church, the most noteworthy being a double one (now doorless) in the north wall of the tower, close to the nave, a position so near to the font that it may be assigned without doubt to the purpose of containing the chrismatory and other usual



STONE PULPIT-BRACKET, WALPOLE ST. ANDREW'S.

adjuncts of the mediæval baptism. At Woolverstone church, Suffolk, a font-aumbry may be noticed in an exactly similar position. The water-drain of the font at Walpole St.

Andrew's was actually screwed up and a trumpery pot stood in it. "Where is the archdeacon?" was the not unnatural cry of one of the members. In the vestry hangs up the old hour-glass-stand of beaten iron; it would be far safer and more interesting if it was again affixed to the pulpit. The crux at this church, over which there was much word-shedding, is a tiny outer chamber built into the south-west buttress of the fine tower. In our opinion it is certainly not an ankerhold, and the member of the Institute who spoke of it as "the glorified tool-house of an old-time sexton" was probably nearest the mark.

it would have added some dignity to the main fabric, but as it is thoughts of dynamite or other explosives will obtrude upon the sensitive mind when gazing at the otherwise fine western façade. The original design, never apparently completed, included a central tower and much extended transepts, which would, indeed, have produced a magnificent effect. The nave is of seven bays, and has a clerestory of thirteen windows on each side. Between each of these windows a shaft runs up, on which there has been a figure surmounted by a rich canopy. The choir is remarkable for having a later clerestory of brick.



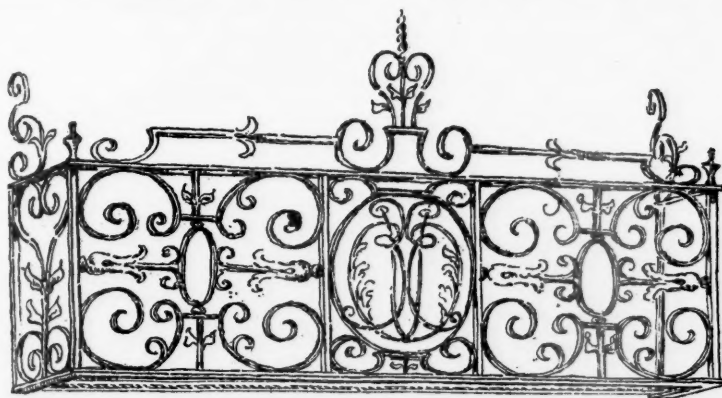
TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT'S, the last of the five churches of the day's excursion, is a beautiful large building of the early Perpendicular style at its best period, and is not far removed from being a great architectural success. The west front of nave and aisles, with angle-turrets and flying buttresses, is an imposing and dignified piece of work; but its effect is a good deal marred by the bold detached tower of later Perpendicular, which stands close by on the north side. Had it only been placed at the entrance of the churchyard, like West Walton,

The font has a lofty pinnacled cover of large proportions. It is of two dates, the upper or Gothic part having been apparently raised to give room for a classical base, which opens on hinged doors to give access to the font itself. Against the east wall of the transepts are two large boards, well painted with the Our Father and the Creed, enclosed in most effective arabesque borders. They are of Jacobean or late Elizabethan date.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a remarkable adjunct to a monument, which is noteworthy because it is good of its kind,

and because in such a position we believe it to be unique. Memorials of ironwork, together with screens and other details formed from the same material, are much more usually met with in some parts of the continent (notably, Bavaria and the Austrian Tyrol) than in England. But in this country there is a fair amount of evidence to show that the better class of monuments were not infrequently guarded by iron railings, which were often of an ornamental character. Specimens of these may be seen at Canterbury Cathedral round the tomb of the Black Prince and of some others, and also in the chancel of Arundel Church. In the position already named in the church of St. Clement,

order to obtain a good idea of the plan of the church, a great elder-bush of many limbs and considerable dimensions was noticed growing in the south-east angle of the summit of the tower, and tearing up the lead. The news of this extensive timber-growth in the midst of fifteenth-century masonry was subsequently courteously imparted to the vicar, and was received by him with considerable equanimity. This tree has already done damage, and must shortly dislodge not a few of the stones. The proper course is to saw it off close to the stonework, and to continue saturating the roots with strong acid until they die. This bird's-eye view also enabled us to note another fine



IRON SCREEN OF MURAL MONUMENT, TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT'S.

Terrington, is a simple mural monument of good classical design, which records, in a brief inscription, that it is to the memory of John Edwards and Dorothy his wife, who died respectively in 1723 and 1733. Round the lower part of this monument, and projecting slightly from the wall, so as to guard the more accessible portion, is a singularly effective screen of beaten ironwork of excellent design. We are much indebted to Mr. H. Longden, a brother member of the Institute and a well-known expert in ironwork, for the accompanying sketch of this mural monumental screen. It will be noted that the monogram "J. D. E." is worked in the centre after an effective fashion.

On ascending the detached campanile in

elder-bush, though not so large, growing on the apex of the east gable of the nave, where there is evidence that there was formerly a sanctus bell-cot. The corbie-steps, too, leading up to the summit of this gable are thickly charged with growing grass and other plants, which should all be promptly removed.

[We are indebted to the kindness of three members of the Institute for drawings and photographs taken during the excursion; to Dr. Bensly for the views of Walsoken and West Walton; to Miss Gostenhofer for the West Walton window and the Walpole St. Peter Sanctus bell-cot; to Mrs. J. E. Foster for the pulpit-bracket, Walpole St. Andrew; and to Mr. Longden for the iron-screen, Terrington St. Clement's. The views of Terrington church and of Walpole St. Peter porch are from photographs by Messrs. Leach of Wisbeach.]

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The Restoration of Churches.

AN ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE FOURTH CONGRESS
OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN
UNION WITH THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON HELD AT BURLINGTON HOUSE
ON JULY 20, 1892.

By J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A.



WHEN I was asked to write a short paper on "Restoration," to be read at this congress, I hesitated, because I felt it to be impossible to say anything on the subject which has not been said before. But it was pointed out that as the disease still spreads, and is even now ravaging some of the most precious of our ancient buildings, we must not cease our efforts to find a remedy. That is my excuse for addressing you to-day. The representatives of the leading Antiquarian Societies of England do not need me to teach them that "restoration" is a disease; but I want you all to join together in a systematic effort to cure it. The Society of Antiquaries does what it can, and has been the means of preventing much mischief. And there is another society to which I do not belong, but to the usefulness of which I am glad to bear testimony—I mean the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, which is doing excellent work, and would do more if the means at its disposal were greater. But a society in London can only deal with such cases as are brought under its notice. And they, alas! are but a small proportion of the whole, and too often they are not heard of until the harm is already done. If the remnant of our ancient buildings is to be saved, the protectors of them must be present everywhere, so that wherever mischief is proposed it may be opposed on the spot. And I ask your aid, and through you the aid of the societies which you represent, in an effort to bring this about. The societies are the more bound to find a remedy for the evil, because, in truth, it was they who called it into being. It was from the Archæological Societies that men got that dangerous little learning which has made them into "restorers." They have

learned to know that a lancet of the thirteenth century is older than a traceried window of the fifteenth, and to talk glibly about the "alterations and disfigurements of later times." Sixty years ago parsons and churchwardens did not "restore" the churches they had charge of—they "beautified" them. The zeal of the "beautifier" was mischievous, indeed, but he had not the harpy malice of the "restorer," who defiles that which he does not devour. The "beautifier" might make a wreck, but the fragments that remained at least were genuine. The "restorer" strives, by making new work in imitation of the old, and then smartening up the old to match the new, to bring both to one date. And in this he often succeeds well, but the date is not, as he vainly tries to persuade us, that of the old work, but that of the new, and the old has ceased to be. The "beautifier" treated the church recklessly—brutally if you will—but his work is sincere with the honesty of complete ignorance, and it cannot be mistaken for other than what it is. This sort does indeed survive amongst the "restorers" of to-day—men as empty of knowledge as they are of taste, but they are beyond the reach of argument. The "restorer" whose conversion I ask you to attempt is he who really cares for the building he has to do with, and knows something about it. He has an ideal of it in what he thinks its best state in the past, and he believes it to be possible to bring it again into that state.

By far the most of the mischief of which we antiquaries complain is caused by men of this class. It includes nearly the whole of the English clergy. Thanks chiefly to the action of the various societies during the last half century, the incumbent of an ancient church generally knows something about its fabric. But, unfortunately, he has also had implanted in him the idea of "restoration"; and when the desire to do something for the building comes, as it must from time to time come to every good parish priest, it turns naturally in that direction. Let us try to convince him of the error, and teach him a better way.

The first step must be to gain his confidence. There is an idea about that the opponents of "restoration" are hostile to,

or at least indifferent to, the interests of the Church, and I admit that some ground for it might be found in the rather wild talk of a few men when the agitation was first taking a definite form. But the Church, which rightly claims to have been here from the very making of the English nation, should value the visible evidence of its continual existence which the buildings it uses affords. And there are many of us who look on the destruction of this evidence as the greatest evil of "restoration," and we are convinced that in opposing it we are acting in the best interest of the Church. I could say more on this subject if this were a proper occasion for doing so; but now I only want to make it clear that, as the only way to save what is left of the old churches is to gain the clergy to our side, we must show them that their interest and ours lie exactly the same way.

Another common error is the belief that we who hate "restoration" are a set of unreasonable people, who, for our own gratification, want to keep the old churches exactly as they are, and care nothing for the convenience of those who use them, or for the fitness of the buildings for their sacred purpose. That is what has been said of us in other words more than once, but it is not true. We do not object to changes made to meet the real needs of the present or the future, but we ask that in the making of them the past shall be respected, and there shall be no needless destruction of old work, and no pretence that the new is other than it really is. The "restoration" to which we do object does not add anything to the usefulness of the buildings, and very often it takes away from it. And as for seemliness, the gray antiquity which tells of centuries of use is surely more fitting to the house of God than the smart new varnish which the "restorer" would put in its place.

The "restorer's" endeavour is to renovate and to reproduce. He would leave the building he operates upon new, and in what it pleases him to believe to be its original condition. As to the first, he is very successful, and the "thoroughly restored" building is as new as any could wish. But there are some difficulties in the way of full attainment of the ideal as to the original condition, one of which is that the "restorer"

does not know what that original condition was. If he really knew its true history he would not talk of the original condition of a church which has grown up to be what it is through many centuries of development, and the beginning of which is in most cases far older than any work which may now be seen in it. Another difficulty comes from the necessity of fitting the churches in some way for modern use. So that in practice the "restoration of a church to its original condition" generally means the arbitrary selection of one date in its history, which is called its *period*; the destruction of various features which the "restorer" thinks do not belong to that period, and the putting in their places of new work which he thinks may be believed to be of it; and the fitting up of the building with furniture and decorations very evidently modern, but with the sections of the mouldings and some other details copied with more or less closeness from those of the "period."

This desire for a "period" is the most pernicious of the "restorer's" errors, and if we can cure it our work will be half done. The idea that, if a building has been altered in past times, it is the duty of its present guardians to try to alter it back again prevails so strongly that it is sometimes unsafe to interpret the story it has to tell, lest some well-meaning zealot should be moved thereby to wipe out the whole record. A few years ago I was called upon to advise about the repair of a village church in the West, and I began my report by sketching out its history, and pointing out that the walls were all of the thirteenth century, but that during the three next centuries every window had been taken out, and a larger one put in its place. In due time I heard from the rector that the committee had met and discussed the report, and approved of the various suggestions made, but they feared they would not be able to raise money enough to put in new windows all round the church. That committee and I soon learned to know one another better, and no more was said about "restoring" the Early English windows. If it had been done, the church would not only have lost most of its interest and beauty, but would have been made inconveniently dark; and thereby one would have been added to

the long list of churches of which "restoration" has not increased but lessened the usefulness. It is no wonder that the men of a quiet village should think it right to "restore" after such fashion, for the very same thing has been done in the great cathedral church of the city near to them. And it has been done all over the country.

There seems not to be anything too foolish to be done if only it can be called a "restoration." At Chester Cathedral may be seen a row of closets such as the canons of the fifteenth century would have used for studies, but set up in the nineteenth century when neither canons nor anyone else will ever dream of using them; and at this time a carefully worked-out copy of a great abbey chapter-house of the twelfth century is being set up at Durham, for the use of a secular foundation of a dean and six canons. The motives of them who do these and such-like things are of the very best. They grieve over the havoc which their predecessors have made, and think they can repair it. But it is impossible. The "restored" thing is a mockery, and, if not a fraud, is an eyesore. This costly new chapter-house at Durham will not be convenient for the use of the chapter, and it is likely that after a few trials they will hold their meetings elsewhere. The need of a large hall for some diocesan use may perhaps be made an excuse for the work; but it will not be convenient for that, and it is quite certain that, if the meeting of modern requirements had been the motive, neither this chapter-house nor anything like it would have been built. The sole reason for doing what is being done is the desire to "restore" what has been lost. The old chapter-house was an interesting building, and the present dean and chapter regret that their predecessors of a hundred years ago wantonly destroyed it. And they think they can get it back again; but they cannot do it. When they have done their best, ignorant people may be made to believe that the "restoration" is the thing it pretends to be, and to them therefore it will be a lie. The better informed will not be deceived; they will see only a model, worth less than the old drawings from which it has been made up, because it is one step further away from the original, and offensive, because its evident

unreality will throw doubt upon the truly ancient work into the midst of which it is being thrust.

I have purposely chosen this Durham chapter-house for my example of the error of reproductive "restoration" because more can be said in defence of it than can in most cases. The wish of the dean and chapter to undo mischief for which they are not personally responsible is worthy of all praise; the work itself will, I quite believe, be after its sort carefully and well done; and if they who have it in hand will refrain themselves from the common fault of smartening up the neighbouring old work to make it match their new "restoration," it may fairly be claimed that no actual destruction will result. The record of the Durham chapter-house will be untrustworthy, but it will not be as that of the chapter-house of Lincoln—a palimpsest, to make room for which the true record has been erased.

This brings me to the consideration of the other main error in the "restorer's" practice, namely, *renovation*. When he has destroyed what he deems not to be of the "period," and put into its place something of his own which he thinks is, his common custom is to go over the old work he allows to remain, and to polish and smarten it up, until it becomes as new as the rest, and to the eye of the ordinary observer the building has ceased to be an old one. This is even worse than the actual destruction of parts, because it leaves us nothing except the bare lines of the building, and of them we cannot tell how much we owe to the taste of the first builder, and how much to the learning or caprice of the "restorer." The chapter-house at Lincoln is a recent and sad example, but there are thousands of them all over the country. Churches which not long ago were each the epitome of a parish history of centuries are now as barren as if built last year. And of many a cathedral, if we would know the story, we must seek it in the publications of Britton and others rather than in the fabric.

It will be said that our fathers left us churches out of repair, and with their furniture inconvenient, insufficient, and often indecent, and that they must be "restored" to make them fit for modern use, and to

bring them into harmony with modern ideas of ecclesiastical propriety. If "restoration" be what it professes to be, there is something not quite congruous in the contention that it is the only means of fitting a building to modern wants, and it could not be made but that the word *Restoration* has, with most people, lost its true meaning with respect to building, and came to be used for alteration of any kind. Nevertheless, there is mischief in the word, because it suggests the ideas of putting back and making new. And it is to these ideas, working as the chance in each case may be either upon knowledge of the past or upon ignorance, and not to the attempt to meet the real needs of to-day, that we owe the ruin of our old churches. If, therefore, any remnant is to be saved, we must cure men of them. And this, gentlemen, it is that I ask you, and the societies which you represent, to attempt each for your own district.

First, learn yourselves to understand the buildings, and how they came to be as they are, studying them as wholes, and not as mere collections of parts, as men did a generation ago. Then, when you are able to teach people something they did not know as to the past of their church, you will be the better able to win their confidence, and to guide them to its right treatment in the future. If changes are proposed, teach them to distinguish between those which meet real wants, and those which are only capricious. It is useless to oppose all alteration. A building in use must from time to time be altered as the wants of its users change. We may admit that the modern galleries and box-pews, in which men cannot sit with comfort or kneel at all, ought to be taken away, because they prevent the church from being used as it ought to be. But we will not admit that things which are good in themselves, and which serve their purpose well, as, for instance, a reredos or altar-rail of the time of Queen Anne, or a chancel screen or pulpit of the time of Charles I., should be removed upon the plea that they are not *Gothic*, and not in keeping with the old churches. *Gothicness* is a quality concerning which I will not dispute; but if it is possessed by the miserable cheap trash which is often put into the places of things turned

out for alleged want of it, I should hardly think it worth contending for. But that they are out of keeping with the old churches I deny. They were made in time past to fit their places, and to serve purposes which they still serve well, and the fact that they were made in the style used at the time of their making was never found to be a fault till there came an age which could not claim any style for its own.

It is by the change of style, as time has moved on, that the story of the church's life is recorded. To take away the work of one style is to destroy a chapter, and to set up something imitating another style in its place is to insert a forged chapter; and when the "restorer" has worked his full will on a church, and made all uniform and new, instead of history we have a blank. I want you to teach men that this history is worth keeping, and ought not to be falsified, but that it may be carried on. If, instead of trying to disguise themselves in the masquerade of "period," they will behave like reasonable beings, and do such work as they really want in the best way they can, they may add a chapter to the history as interesting as any of the others.

There are cases in which the past must give way to the present, but it should always be well considered whether the loss may not be greater than the hoped for gain. And very seldom indeed, I think, need anything of value be sacrificed. If a thing be worth keeping a way may generally be found to keep it. I may not now go into details, but I will give just one example. A few weeks ago a statement was made in the newspapers that the reredos in the Lady Chapel at Gloucester Cathedral is to be "restored." It did not trouble me as much as it might have done, because I have twice heard the present dean state publicly that it shall not be touched so long as he is in power to prevent it, and I have therefore good hope that it is safe for many years. But it is evident that someone has been moving for the "restoration" of this thing, which happens to be a very precious and quite unique example of English Decorative art. It is sadly mutilated, and a careful copy of a part of it in its complete state might be a good exercise for a modern artist, and a

very proper object to put into the Gloucester museum. But to destroy the original to give place to a mechanical reproduction would be as barbarous an act as has ever been perpetrated in the name of "restoration." The argument of the promoters would, I suppose, be the usual one—that a number of broken canopies and empty niches is not a decent backing to an altar, and that therefore the reredos must be "restored." If we admit the indecency, the "restoration" does not follow, and it could never have been proposed by anyone who really understood the value of the old work. It is indeed so great that I would set its preservation even before the ornament of the altar. But both may easily be had. All that is wanted is a light screen of wood, covered with hangings, a short distance in front of the reredos. The hangings will veil the broken niche-work without injuring it, and can be made as sumptuous as anybody wishes for the adornment of the altar.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I ask you again to watch over the old churches in your counties, and to use the organization of your societies to spread the better teaching about them. If you learn that harm is threatened to any one, protest against it, and if necessary ask others to join in your protest. And I am sorry that I must add a warning to you not to be put off with the assurance that the work is in the hands of this or that very eminent architect, and that therefore it is sure to be properly done. Unfortunately, the worst of the mischief we would stop is done under the direction of very eminent architects.



Discovery of Anglo-Saxon Remains at Rochester.

By GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.

HITHERTO Rochester has yielded little to assist us in endeavouring to understand its condition in pre-Norman times, due probably to excavations for building and other works not having been made deep enough or in the right place. During the past few weeks, however one of its Anglo-Saxon cemeteries

has been discovered at Watts' Avenue, in the parish of St. Margaret's, which lies southward of the ancient city wall. Some years ago, when this portion of land was laid out for building purposes, several skeletons were discovered, but no notice was taken of them, and the only article known to have been found with them was an Anglo-Saxon knife. The writer having traced this knife to its owner, and convinced himself as to the period to which it belonged, kept a watch upon the land, and was rewarded by receiving intelligence that the head of a grave had been detected in the newly-dug chalk at the north-west angle of the garden of Mr. Franklin Homan's new residence, in the Avenue, and within a few paces of the old British way (Pilgrim Road) through St. Margaret's. Every facility having been cordially granted by Messrs. Naylor and Son, the owners of the property, and Mr. Homan, for proper investigation, resulted in the discovery of eleven graves, all of which were carefully explored by the writer:

Grave 1.—Skeleton in sleeping posture on left side, left arm bent; two iron knives by the arm.

Grave 2.—Skeleton lying on its back at full length, right arm bent; two finger-rings of silver by the hand; in the pelvis lay a pair of iron scissor-shears; under the skull were four opaque green glass beads, two of amethystine quartz, and a small gold kite-shaped pendant, set with a carbuncle.

Graves 3 and 4 had apparently not been used.

Grave 5.—Skeleton on its left side, right arm bent; an iron knife by the left hip.

Grave 6.—Skeleton at full length, right arm bent, left leg crossed over the right; iron spear-head by right shoulder, iron knife by left arm.

Grave 7.—Skeleton in bent posture, upper part of body entirely absorbed; iron knife under pelvis. This grave was not so deep by 15 inches as No. 6, and the leg-bones were drawn round over the legs of the underlying skeleton.

Grave 8.—Skeleton wholly gone, with the exception of two pieces of the leg-bones; by the centre of the body lay an iron knife, two beads of opaque blue glass streaked with white spirals, and a small food-cup of black clay.

Grave 9.—Skeleton absorbed with the exception of the leg-bones, which were lying at full length; by the left hip was an iron knife.

Grave 10.—Nothing found but the crown of a human tooth and a piece of iron pyrites.

Grave 11.—Skeleton at full length, leg bones only remaining; by the left side of the skull an iron spear-head.

In each case the body had been laid in a cist, cut out in the chalk, at a depth of 3 feet; the cists averaged 6 feet in length and 2 feet in width. All the skeletons lay east and west, or nearly so, with the feet to the east. It is very remarkable that some were quite perfect, while others were almost entirely absorbed, as the whole were buried at the same level, in the same stratum, and apparently under exactly similar circumstances. The present churchyard of St. Margaret's is on the opposite side of the way, where Hasted says "a coronet, set round with precious stones, was found in the reign of Charles II., and that tradition says that one of our Saxon kings was buried here." Those, too, now living describe the site of the recent discoveries as "the place where a great battle was fought." Such traditions do not always prove to be correct, but they often lead to important results if followed up. It is not improbable that Watts' Avenue formed part of Priestfield, which was a portion of land given by Ethelbert to the chapter of secular priests of St. Andrew's Priory at Rochester.



Bygone England.*

IN this pleasantly-printed and attractive volume an unambitious and successful attempt is made to illustrate by pen and pencil some phases of the social life of England in the olden time. We welcome it as another of Mr. Andrews' meritorious achievements in the path of popularizing archaeological and old-time information without in any way writing down to an ignoble level. The

* *Bygone England: Social Studies in its Historic Byways and Highways.* By William Andrews, F.R.H.S. Hutchinson and Co., London. Demy 8vo., pp. 258. Illustrated. Price 7s. 6d.

practised antiquary may not find here much that may to him be new on any special subject, but the reader who does not herein find some accurate information on little studied subjects must indeed be most exceptionally well informed.

The opening paper deals with "Watch and Ward" after an interesting fashion. In narrating the dangers of the streets of London in the olden time, Mr. Andrews mentions the rule made by Sir Henry de Barton, in 1416, when he was Lord Mayor, whereby "lanterns and lights" were to be hung out in the evenings between Hallowtide and Candlemas, which remained the custom of



BELLMEN, temp. QUEEN MARY.

the metropolis up to the time of Queen Anne. Sir Henry de Barton has a fine tomb beneath the great tower of the church of Mildenhall, Suffolk, of which place he was a native. During a recent visit we noticed that this celebrated order of his is recited on a board above his tomb, where it assumes the more intelligible form of "Lanterns with Lights," that is lighted lanterns. This confusion of expression gave rise, according to the *Pleasant Conceits of Old Hobson, the Merry Londoner*, published in 1606, to various evasions. The beadle of the ward, soon after Lord Mayor Barton's order, passed down Hobson's street crying, "Hang out your lanterns!" Hobson obeyed by sus-

pending an empty lantern. The Lord Mayor for this offence sent the householder to the Counter. On his release, the beadle, thinking to amend his call, cried, "Hang out your lanterns and candles," whereupon the facetious Hobson hung out a candle-supplied but unlighted lantern. Again he was sent to the Counter, and on his release the correct call of "Hang out your lantern and candle-light" forbad further trifling; and that call, says the chap-book of 1606, "is in right manner used to this day." We wonder if the writer of the notice above Barton's tomb was aware of this story, for the order as there worded, "Lanthorns with Lights," forbids any quibbling, and is quite intelligible. In the days of Queen Mary the beadle of each London ward was supplied with a bell, the ringing of which during the winter evenings was the signal for this private lighting of the streets and lanes.

A picture of a London watchman of about 1620, from which the cut in Mr. Andrews' volume is copied, represents him as an aged man with halberd in left hand and lantern in right. Underneath the original picture is printed the very explicit cry that he delivered with regard to lighting: "Lanthorne and a whole candell light, hange out your lights heare."

His appearance favours the idea that the



WATCHMAN, *temp.* JAMES I.

London watchman was selected from the feeble folk in order to keep him from being a burden on the parish. The old watchmen went from bad to worse, until at last it was

a recognised principle for the vestries to give the appointments to paupers incapable of regular work. No wonder that these decrepit guardians of nocturnal propriety became the



WATCHMAN IN HIS BOX.

jest of the town. "The outfit of these superannuated paupers consisted of a lantern, rattle, staff, and treble-caped great-coat. He had a small wooden box placed against the wall to retire into in case of rain and storm, but in which he usually snored away the night."

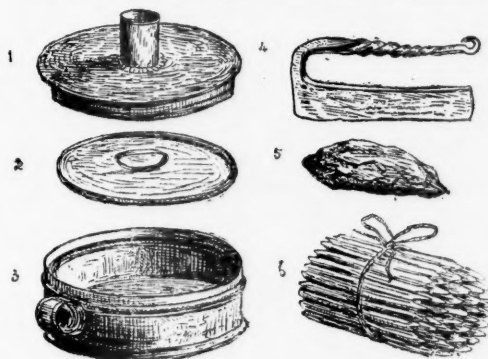
"Under Lock and Key" is a paper referring to the custom of locking the tower gates at an early hour at night, and permitting no person to enter or leave after the appointed time. Mr. Andrews, under this head, has gathered together an interesting variety of illustrative matter. He records the execution of the Mayor of Exeter in 1285, together with the porter of the south gate, because a murderer had escaped through their neglect in not locking one of the town's gates—the former responsibilities of the horn-blowing "wakeman" of Ripon—and incidents relative to the towns' gates of York, Hull, Carlisle, Chester, Winchester, and Beverley.

"Curious Land-holding Customs" is a fairly done selection from remarkable

manorial tenures, whilst "Curious Fair Customs" deals well with a much less hackneyed subject. In many of our large towns the signal for beginning the fair was, from time immemorial, the hoisting of a large glove. This was done with much pomp and circumstance at the Lammas fair at Exeter. Mr. Andrews tells us that "at Barnstaple the pole bearing the glove was decked with *dahlias*, and exhibited during the fair in front of Quay Hall, the most ancient building in the town." The pole, however, if thus decorated must have been a very modern affair, for *dahlias* have only been known in England for about half a century. This chapter also details a variety of other quaint usages in connection with old

country districts. One obstinate dame on a retired farm of the Yorkshire Wolds persisted in the use of a tinder-box well on in the "fifties." And yet it is wonderful how difficult it has now become to find any of the implements of the recently extinguished light-making methods. On every cottage chimneypiece used to stand the tinder-box, of an almost precisely uniform pattern throughout the country. We borrow Mr. Andrews' illustration and description:

"The tinder-box before us is of tin, circular in form, 4 inches in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. It has a lid which fits over it canister-wise, and on the centre of the lid is soldered a tin tube of over an inch in length, to be used as a candlestick. The box has a small handle at the side. The tinder, which consisted simply of burnt linen, lay flat at the bottom of the box, and a disc of tin with a handle at the top was used to extinguish the sparks when they had served their purpose. This disc is called the damper. The flint and steel usually lay in the box above the damper. The flint was generally the nearest piece that offered itself; occasionally a prehistoric weapon-head has been found to be used, or a large flake, but the best and quickest ignitory results were met with by using a flint nodule. The steel or striker is made from an old file bent into a U shape. In addition to the above articles, it was necessary to have matches, which are made of red or white deal dipped in sulphur."



1. LID WITH SOCKET FOR CANDLE. 2. DAMPER.
3. TINDER BOX. 4. STEEL "STRIKE A LIGHT."
5. FLINT. 6. MATCHES.

English fairs. The Sedan Chair, Running Footmen, the Early Days of the Umbrella, Fighting Cocks, and Selling Wives, etc., afford good subjects for chatty pleasant pages, whilst the ghastly topic of body-snatching is fully treated. A variety of other topics are dealt with, but we have only space to notice one more.

"The Story of the Tinder-Box" is one well worth telling to the present generation, and every local museum should make an effort to preserve some of the relics that tell of the difficulties of light-finding before the days of lucifer matches. It was not till about 1830 that friction matches came into use, and for nearly ten years later they were only occasionally used in out-of-the-way

VOL. XXVI.

Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

No. VIII.

AUGUST is the month for archaeological congresses, and during that period discoveries appear to cease. We have meetings in abundance, and increasing abundance; every year some fresh society essays a conference or a long excursion. But with the increase has come a certain change—a tendency (one might

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call it) in the direction of popularization. Less attention seems to be paid to the paper-work of the congresses, less to the attainment of new results with permanent value. This is inevitable; perhaps it is only temporary. At the same time, one may be allowed to hope that our societies will soon be able to see their way to something more than a well-organized and personally-conducted tour through certain interesting but not unfamiliar places. It might be possible, at least in some cases, to combine with the meetings some approach to research; for instance, the excavation of some Roman villa or fort, or mediæval monastery or castle. There are plenty of suitable spots, small enough to be thoroughly investigated (it is no use nibbling), and instructive enough to teach the excursionists the need and the use of such work. As it is, the records of this autumn's conferences, as given in these columns and in the local papers, seem to contain little new matter for discussion in this or any similar summary.

HAMPSHIRE.—Still there are few discoveries to be noted. Work has gone on steadily at Silchester, and an opening has been discovered in the walls which seems to be connected with the drainage of the baths. The supposed Christian church, however, remains somewhat of a supposition. Visitors without end have looked at it, but without eliciting new facts, and each antiquarian's view seems rather to reflect the intellectual temper of the man than any conclusion based on argument. At the same time, no decisive argument has been adduced to prove that the remains are not those of an early church, and the opinion of the two competent archæologists who control the excavations is not to be lightly dismissed. This, at least, may comfort those who object to the safe but not very graceful process of sitting awhile on the gate. Winchester has also added a new find. Mr. Jacob writes to me that a piece of Roman walling was found in July, though it was not possible to keep it uncovered. I do not know whether this walling represents the city wall, or that of some interior building. According to Mr. Shore (*Hampshire*, p. 201) there are traces of Roman flint and concrete work near Wolvesey—i.e., not very far from the College buildings.

MIDLANDS.—The only discoveries known to me in the Midlands are a piece of a house in North Street, Colchester, and a coin of Gordian III. at Lord's Land in the same town. At Lincoln a statuette of Minerva has been found in repairing the cloisters. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and is said to be of considerable grace. It was exhibited to the Archæological Institute at Cambridge last month.

YORKSHIRE.—A new museum has been opened at Ilkley, and appears to contain several Roman objects. As is well known, some highly-interesting Roman inscriptions and sculptures have been found at this place, and it is to be hoped that due care will now be taken of them. A report of Roman earthworks relics at Grassington in Wharfedale appears to be inaccurate (*Bradford Observer*, August 18).

THE NORTH.—The North of England seems at last to be reasserting its proper place in the statistics of Romano-British finds. At Wallsend, the opening of some allotments just to the west of the town has led to several discoveries during the last few months; first, an altar already noticed in these columns (p. 26), then a quantity of carved and worked stone, including a fine Medusa's head, and a fragmentary sculpture, with still more fragmentary inscription relating to Mercury. Other discoveries may be expected, and, so far as I could judge when I visited the spot, are likely to receive suitable and intelligent handling from the cultivators of the allotments. There are also still unrecorded inscriptions above ground; I was lucky enough to notice one, a centurial stone, near Hadrian's Wall at Sewing-shields. Best of all is the news that the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries hopes to make a new and definite, if not definitive, exploration of the wall. Dr. Hodgkin addressed the society on the subject in July (meeting of July 27); and to begin with, Mr. Holmes has undertaken a much needed work, the preparation and publication of plans representing the present state of the excavations at Chester. Those at present accessible to the public in Dr. Bruce's books have become incomplete; the latest, indeed, is earlier than 1885. The society will do a good work if it will carry out Dr. Hodgkin's proposals. Dr. Bruce was extraordinarily

successful in popularizing interest in the great wall; and no better archæological monument could be raised to his memory than a vigorous effort to carry on the studies which were to him so pre-eminently a labour of love. The time, too, suits. The society numbers capable and enthusiastic archæologists, besides Dr. Hodgkin and its editor, Mr. Blair, and the interest created by pamphlets like Mr. Neilson's *Per Lineam Valli* should only help the work forward.

Meanwhile, Chancellor Ferguson has not been idle. Hardknott has been well, though not as yet completely, excavated (see pp. 41-44, 90), and has produced notable results, including a supposed *forum*, circular building thought to be a shrine, something like a small block of barracks, etc. The actual remains of smaller sort are few and not very striking. The garrison was obviously small and unprovided with luxuries. Good pottery is rare: two rings and some glass (window-glass?) are the most civilized objects yet recorded. The fort itself was probably constructed in part of wood, and was ultimately burnt,—shall we say by Irish pirates from across the sea? We know at least that there was a careful system of defence against these marauders, and that in rather later days they made their way well into Cumberland. An inscribed sepulchral-stone has also been turned up at Carlisle.

LITERATURE.—The promised index to the publications of local archæological societies will, I hope, soon make this section needless. Meanwhile, I may point out, among a considerable crowd of articles, the papers by Mr. Fox and Mr. Venables on architectural remains in recent numbers of *Archæologia* (liii. 1) and the *Archæological Journal* (No. 194), and the excellent report by Messrs. Hope and Fox of the recent work at Silchester. I may perhaps also, without undue egotism, mention three papers by myself: one, on recently-found inscriptions, in the *Archæological Journal*, one on the "Mother Goddesses" (*Archæologia Eliana*), and a third on the history of the river-name Adur (*Sussex Arch. Collections*, xxxviii. 217). The next publishing season will doubtless give me a longer list in December.

Christchurch, Oxford,
September 14.

Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The thirty-eighth volume of SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, published by the Sussex Archæological Society, is a very satisfactory volume. Following on the usual official records comes a good account of "Mural Paintings in Sussex Churches," by Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., with a plate of the paintings in Horsham church.—Rev. E. H. R. Tatham writes "Further Notes on the Ancient Site called Towncreep," with a map of Towncreep and the neighbourhood.—Mr. Arthur G. Langdon contributes an excellent article on the ancient Cornish cross now standing in the manor-house grounds, Eastbourne, to which allusion has recently been made in the *Antiquary*. A folding-plate gives careful drawings of its four sides.—Sir George Duckett, F.S.A., gives a singular and important document from a recent acquisition by the French National Library, which he describes as an "Ordinance for the better observance of the Obits and Services for the Dead throughout the subordinate foundations of Cheigny."—Mr. H. Michell-Whitley writes about some curious "Incised Markings on the Pillars of some Sussex Churches," with a plate.—Mr. J. Lewis André, who is always happy as an ecclesiologist, has another good illustrated article on some interesting recent discoveries in the church of West Grinstead.—Sir George Duckett contributes a paper entitled "Brief Notices on Monastic and Ecclesiastical Costume."—Rev. F. H. Arnold writes "Memoirs of Mrs. Oldfield by her son, and notices of the neighbourhood of Oldfield Lawn from 1785 to 1808, with an account of the author." We venture to think this article out of place in the publications of an "archæological" society.—Mr. Mabery Phillips gives the first part of an elaborate account of the "Pedigree and Genealogy relating to the Family of Pellatt of Steyning, etc."—Mr. G. Byng Gattie does good service by giving a description, with plan and illustrations, of the little-known Mimm's Rock Hermitage at Hastings.—Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin continues from vol. xxxvii. "A Calendar of the Deeds and other Documents in the Possession of the Sussex Archæological Society."—"Some Extracts relating to Sussex from the Exchequer Special Commissions in 1584" are given by Mr. A. J. Fenton.—Mr. H. Mitchell-Whitley writes briefly, with plan, on the "Discovery of Romano-British Remains near Green Street, Eastbourne."—The Rev. Dr. Coddington has a note on the "Traditional Connection of the Sussex and Gloucestershire families of Selwyn."—Sir George Duckett gives eleven pages about "Gundreda, Countess of Warenne," which he terms "a parting word about her."—Mr. John Sawyer gives a clear account, with plan, of the "Important Discovery of Anglo-Saxon Remains at Kingston, Lewes," to which various allusions have been made in the *Antiquary* from time to time.—Mr. Charles E. Powell writes some interesting illustrated "Notes on Arlington Church, Sussex," recently restored; a noteworthy

Saxon window was exposed in the south wall of the nave; the church is dedicated to St. Pancras.—A brief obituary notice of Mr. William Smith Ellis, who was a frequent contributor to the Sussex "Collections," is followed by a variety of short and well-edited "Notes" which occupy upwards of thirty pages. We should like to see the inclusion of such notes and records a more usual feature of the county archaeological associations.—The index is a particularly good and full one, and forms a worthy conclusion to a singularly varied and useful volume.

The third and concluding part of volume xv. of the new series of *ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA* is paged from 241 to 405, and includes some valuable papers and plates. The "Extracts from Records of the Company of Barber Surgeons of Newcastle-upon-Tyne" are continued from 1635 to 1686.—Mr. H. F. Morland Simpson, F.S.A. Scot., writes "On a Norwegian Staff Calendar belonging to the Society," with a plate, a useful paper giving full details of the whole of the calendar.—A particularly good article on "Medieval Carved Chests" is from the pen of Mr. C. C. Hodges, with plate illustrations of beautiful specimens in the churches of Alnwick, Wath, and Brancepeth, and of one now in private hands that formerly belonged to Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham 1333-1345. There are also text illustrations of chests in the churches of St. Michael's, Coventry, Peterborough Cathedral, and Orleton, Herefordshire.—Mr. J. R. Boyle writes briefly on four memorial brasses at Auckland, Chester, Dinsdale, and Lanchester.—Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A., has a learned and well illustrated paper on "The Mother Goddesses," with an index map of the disposition of their monuments throughout Europe.—Mr. William Shand writes on "Researches into the Family Relationships of the Rev. Robert Thomkison, D.D."—The number concludes with an obituary notice of Rev. J. C. Bruce, LL.D., F.S.A., by Dr. Hodgkin, F.S.A., with an admirable portrait of the veteran archaeologist.—Several additional plates from volume xiv. (Border Holds) accompany this excellent part, and also "pages 405 to 408 of text to take the place of corresponding pages, which are to be cancelled." The result of this pink paper notice is to send back the curious subscriber to volume xiv. to find out why the original pages should be cancelled. The reason is that some stringent remarks on the restoration of Carrington Castle might be removed or toned down. We fancy that cute subscribers may be disposed to bind up both the cancelled and substituted pages, and so enhance the future value of this volume!

The September issue of the *JOURNAL OF THE EX LIBRIS SOCIETY* opens with an article by William Bolton "On the removal from or retention of Book-plates in Books," wherein the pros and cons are carefully balanced. We are glad to find that he says, with respect to the Althorp Library, "the book-plates within the volumes must be rich and rare, and they should be carefully guarded from the hand of the senseless appropriator, and the removal of them made a crime." The library sneak, with a morsel of wet sponge in his pocket, is beginning to be one of the

pests of whom librarians have to beware.—The illustration and description of the book-plate of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1751-1758, forms an interesting paper.—Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., continues his good (illustrated) series of "Literary Ex Libris."

The eighth number of the *JOURNAL OF THE CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY* continues the three serials to which reference has previously been made, and also gives "Some Account of Castles in the neighbourhood of Castlemartyr," by Timothy Gleeson, with photographic illustrations by W. R. Atkins.—"The Past History of the Diocese of Cork," by Rev. Patrick Hurley, P.P., and a variety of useful notes and queries.

The seventeenth volume of the *TRANSACTIONS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE* consists of 108 quarto pages and 13 illustrations. In addition to an account of the excursions, the report, and balance-sheet, the volume contains five articles, all of much merit. The first of these is on the Church of St. Mary de Castro, Leicester, by Mr. W. H. Bidlake, M.A. The intricate archaeological problem involved in the irregular plan and mixture of styles of this church is patiently unravelled, and its probable development and history made clear by the aid of three plans, showing its successive growth and change. There are some good sketches of the beautiful capitals of the Norman sedilia.—That industrious antiquary, Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., contributes a full and entertaining paper, entitled "Memorials of St. Mary's Hall, Coventry."—"Notes on Bordesley Manor" (why not "manor"?), by Mr. Wright Wilson, begins in 1512, and is carried down to the present time, and is chiefly of interest because of the copies and extracts given of original documents. From 1685 to 1841 there is an almost continuous series of court-rolls of this manor. One of the more exceptional customs was the fining of any one 12d. who carried a light from one house to another save with a lantern and candle.—Mr. Jethro A. Cossins gives a well-written and well-illustrated paper on "Recent Discoveries at Solihull," of no little value to antiquaries and architects. It deals with the half-timbered moated house called Solihull Hall, which retains many of its fourteenth-century details, particularly of the hall proper and its fine roof; they have only recently received attention or been in any way critically examined. Mr. Cossins also gives drawings and an account of portions of an old building in the rectory gardens, Solihull, which he has recently been excavating, and which, he thinks, may have been connected with the Holy Well of St. Alphege. Baddesley Clinton Hall, well known as a noble example of a mediæval moated manor house, has been often described, but there was abundance of room for this new attempt, as both letterpress and illustrations are certainly better than anything that has yet appeared. The account and drawings of the arrangements for closing the subway and for raising and lowering the drawbridge are most interesting.

The third volume of the new series of the Transactions of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY contains, in addition to the report and account of the excursions and meetings, an article on the ruins of Old Chywoon, by Mr. J. R. Cornish, in continuation of his contention of last year, and adds as fresh reasons for thinking that the real age of the Chywoon huts is nearer 200 than 2,000 years ago.—To this succeeds "A Rejoinder" on the same subject from the pen of Mr. G. F. Tregelles, in which he endeavours with much success to re-establish the claim of these Chywoon huts to a considerable antiquity.—Rev. S. Rundle writes a brief readable paper on "Cornish Tavern Signs: their Origin and Significance," in which the county signs are divided into religious, mining, heraldic, historical, family, nautical, and miscellaneous.—Mr. G. B. Millett describes "Two Old Manuscripts," but as they are of the years 1733 and 1735, we decidedly demur to the word "old."—The best paper in the volume is a good general article on "Church Architecture in Cornwall," by Mr. R. J. Preston.—Rev. Dr. Courtenay contributes a paper on "The Ancient Patron of Ludgvan."—Mr. G. B. Millett's interesting note on "Penzance Market Cross" ought to lead to an elucidation of the now puzzling and mutilated inscription.—"The Tomb of Margaret Godolphin," by Mr. G. F. Tregelles, gives a short account of the recent discovery of the coffin and remarkable coffin-plate; we may say with confidence that the article on the same subject contributed to the *Antiquary* (vol. xxv., pp. 200-203) by the late Mr. S. J. Wills is of more value and interest.—Mr. Frank Holman gives a "Description of an Old Mine Pump."—Mr. R. J. Preston contributes another good ecclesiastical paper in "Some Account of the St. Burian Rood-Screen."—Natural history is represented in this issue by a list of "Sea Anemones and Corals of Cornwall," compiled by the editor.

PROCEEDINGS.

The annual meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held this year at Cambridge, August 9 to August 16. On Tuesday, August 9, the proceedings of this year's meeting began at noon with a reception in the Cambridge Guildhall. The Mayor, in his robes and chain of office, took the chair; to his right were the aldermen, in gowns of scarlet and black velvet; on his left were the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Peile) and a row of dons; whilst in front of the chair were arranged the five grand maces of the town, their bearers, in picturesque garb, being drawn up on either side. After welcoming the Institute the Mayor vacated the chair, which was taken by Earl Percy, the president of the meeting. The chief point of his inaugural address was the concentration of the work of the provincial antiquarian societies, and their harmonious and joint action, a matter which is now well under way through the exertions of the Society of Antiquaries. In the afternoon, at two o'clock, Mr. J. W. Clark opened the Architectural Section in the Lecture Room at the New Museum with an able address, that gave a most vivid impression of the gradual growth of both the town and university, and formed a suitable prelude to the subsequent peregrina-

tion among the colleges. Mr. J. W. Clark illustrated his discourse after a fashion which we believe to be entirely original, and is well worthy of imitation. Instead of a variety of plans being shown, a great ground-plan of early Cambridge was stretched out before the audience. On this were marked the castle or mound and the church of St. Giles on the further side of the Great Bridge, with the Saxon church of St. Benedict on the other side, and some of the earliest streets stretching down to the Little Bridges by the King's Mill and the Bishop's Mill. Starting thus in the Norman period, as the lecturer proceeded the blocks of buildings that were erected as time went on were attached to the plan with drawing-pins, having been previously accurately cut out on thick paper, appropriately coloured, and lettered with name and date in large type. Thus the audience saw, as it were, before them the planting of the Benedictine nunnery of St. Rhadegund in 1133, and of the Augustinian hospital of St. John, and of the Carmelites, Austin Friars, Franciscans, and Dominicans in the next century. Then came the account of the rise of the hosteleries and colleges, with a useful and clear reminder of their object in the Middle Ages, and how they followed in their plan not the monastic establishment, but the private dwelling in the case of the small ones, and the larger manor house in the case of those of greater extent. The remarkable similarity between the ground-plan and general allotment of the parts of the two courts of Queen's College and Haddon Hall was subsequently made manifest by a comparison of their plans on a large scale. The colleges were then affixed to the great plan in chronological order, with a brief account of each foundation, beginning with Peterhouse. Upon the addition of Downing to the map this part of the lecture came to a close. It yet remained for Mr. Willis Clark to deal with the gradual building up of an individual college, and the arrangement of its parts. Peterhouse, as the oldest foundation, was the example selected. The plan was first shown of the primary little building erected on the ground given by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, 1284, with the adjacent little church of St. Peter, of early Norman foundation, that served as the chapel. To this were attached successively, as the description proceeded, the dining-hall of 1307, the church of Little St. Mary, superseding St. Peter's in 1350, the library in 1431-50, the kitchen in 1450, the combination-room and Master's chamber above in 1460, the new library in 1590 (with the gable addition adjoining the street in 1633-41), and the chapel of Dr. Matthew Wren in 1628-32. The members then proceeded, under Mr. Clark's guidance, on a three hours' walk through Peterhouse, Little St. Mary's Church, and the colleges of Pembroke, Queens', St. Catherine's, Corpus Christi, and the church of St. Benedict. In the evening papers were read by Mr. Beloe, F.S.A., on the "Medieval History of Castle Rising;" by Mr. Peacock, F.S.A., on "Borough English;" and by Mr. Bain on "Campanology."—On August 10 the members visited the Cambridgeshire Dykes. Passing Wort's Causeway on the left and striking the Icknield Way between the Pampisford Ditch and the Roman Road, a halt was made. At this point Professor E. C. Clark explained the run of the Roman Road, and the arguments for assuming it to pertain to that period.

The next halt was made where the Icknield Way crosses the well-preserved Balsham Dyke. The party assembled on the ridge of the rampart, when Professor Clark gave a most lucid and interesting account of the series of dykes that intersect this ancient way at right angles. The professor's theory is that they were constructed by a slowly-advancing invading tribe or nation about B.C. 100, who gradually secured the territory they had won, making the road as they pushed on. More would, however, be heard of this on Thursday evening, when Professor Ridgeway was to read a paper on this subject. From Newmarket the party proceeded by train to Bury St. Edmunds, where the chief features of interest of the famous Benedictine Abbey were pointed out by Mr. E. M. Dewing. On the return to Cambridge in the evening the Historical Section was opened in the Guildhall by the Bishop of Peterborough. Early in the forenoon of August 11 the general business meeting of the Institute was held at the Guildhall. The proceedings were of some interest and animation, but as this is a private meeting, only two items can be announced: (1) the acceptance of the joint invitation of the Royal Academy of Ireland, of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and of the Kildare Archaeological Society to hold next year's meeting at Dublin; and (2) the succession of the presidency, *vice* Earl Percy, resigned, of Viscount Dillon (an antiquary of no mean repute). Subsequently Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum opened the Antiquarian Section by a discourse dealing chiefly with the establishment and condition of museums. Professor Ridgeway next delivered a lecture "On the Cambridgeshire Dykes," which was listened to with well-sustained interest, in consequence of the visit of the members to these great ramparts on the previous day. The first of his arguments was in support of the theory of Professor Clark. In the afternoon the members assembled in the gateway of King's College, and proceeded to the chapel. Here, as throughout the afternoon, the chief work of description fell to Mr. J. Willis Clark. The account of the erection of King's chapel, with the dates and descriptions of the different parts of the fabric and its fittings, was well and clearly put. Mr. Clark described the splendid screen that divides the chapel from the ante-chapel as "the best piece of woodwork on this side the Alps." Subsequently Clare College, Trinity Hall, and Trinity were visited in succession. At the mayor's *conversazione*, held in the evening at the Guildhall, the town clerk (Mr. J. E. S. Whitehead) had collected a considerable quantity of the old Corporation plate for exhibition, which had been sold by order of the Council in 1836. A number of municipal charters and other documents were also displayed, as well as the five grand maces. In the small room Professor Clark read an exhaustive paper on the academical costume of mediæval England, which was illustrated by an excellent selection of brass rubbings and enlarged drawings.—On August 12 the Cambridge visits were resumed, again under the direction of Mr. J. W. Clark. The great college of St. John's contains less to interest the antiquary than many others of much smaller dimensions; but the costly chapel by Sir Gilbert Scott, 1863-9, contains several noteworthy remains of its predecessor in the transept of the ante-chapel, which were narrowly scanned. On leaving St. John's it was suggested that

a brief visit ought to be paid to the Round Church in passing, though not on the programme. Mr. Micklethwaite explained the peculiar construction of these circular holy sepulchral churches, and a little sparring ensued between him and Precentor Venables as to "restoration" effected here fifty years ago by the Cambridge Camden Society. The members then proceeded to Jesus College through Alcock's picturesque gateway. The chapel, formed from the conventual church of the dispossessed nunnery at the end of the fifteenth century, abounds in interest and architectural beauty, and absorbed all the time at the disposal of the more intelligent of the party. The chaste Early English work of the chancel, with its exquisite double piscina several times reproduced, is one of the best specimens of the style in the kingdom. The woodwork of Bishop Alcock's fittings is remarkably good. At Christ's College the Vice-Chancellor displayed and explained the very fine and exceptional plate. "The foundress's cup," which from its enamelled arms seems to have belonged to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (*c.* 1440), the great salt-cellar of beautiful design (1507), and the fine beaker (1507), were all given by Lady Margaret, and are some of the choicest specimens of old plate to be found in the country.—In the afternoon the train conveyed the members in large numbers to Audley End, one of the most striking of Jacobean architecture remaining in England, although but a fragment of its original magnificent extent. Here the party were received by Lord Braybrooke and by his brother, the Master of Magdalen. Mr. J. Alfred Gotch read a well-written paper on the remarkable vicissitudes and proportions of this once enormous fabric, which Evelyn styled "one of the stateliest palaces of the kingdom." From Audley End the party drove to Saffron Walden, which for quite a small town possesses a good museum standing in its own grounds. The large church of St. Mary afforded a good and light example of the Perpendicular period (*temp.* Henry VI. and VII.); its principal features were described by Mr. Micklethwaite. There was some discussion about the remarkable mutilated carving against the north wall of the north aisle at its east end, which Mr. Longden and Dr. Cox considered as denoting the position of an Easter sepulchre. The first paper in the evening was by the Rev. Dr. Cox on "Field-Names and their Value, with a Proposal for their Systematic Registration."—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope's paper "On the Armorial Ensigns of the University and Colleges of Cambridge" was illustrated with carefully prepared armorials, and was brightly delivered. Mr. Hope, in concluding, used strong words in condemnation of the carelessness in heraldry shown where it might least be expected. If introduced as an ornament it should, above all things, be accurate and historically truthful; and yet, in the case of six coats lately put up on the walls of certain new university buildings, of which Mr. Pearson is the architect, no fewer than four are completely wrong and false in their teaching.—The excursion of August 13 was made to Lynn. Immediately on their arrival the party were conducted by Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A., to Our Lady's Chapel on the Mount, founded 1483. It consists of a small stone building of three stories encased within a shell of brickwork.

The top story is a chapel with a richly vaulted Perpendicular roof; the bottom story was also used as a chapel, and the middle stage as a vestry or priest's room. The brick shell is for the purpose of carrying two staircases. Mr. Beloe thought that these were merely to enable the priest to move from the central vestry to the chapel without encountering the worshippers. But the general opinion of the members seemed to support the more likely theory that the two stairways were for ascending and descending streams of pilgrims visiting some statue or relic whilst they were on their way to the celebrated shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham. Mr. Beloe also acted as guide, making excellent use of his great store of local knowledge, to the other places at Lynn, which included the Grey Friars' Tower, the Guildhall, with its early plate and charters, and the churches of SS. Margaret and Nicholas.—After luncheon carriages took the party to Castle Rising. Mr. St. John Hope explained the great Saxon earthworks, as well as the fine and fairly perfect Norman keep within them. The fore-building of the keep is of three stories and exceptionally well finished. Half buried in the ramparts to the north of the keep are the ruins of a little Saxon church with an apse at the east end. The splay of two of the tiny lights or windows is chiefly constructed of Roman brick. This was the church of the Saxon settlement. When the Norman lord built himself a castle with a chapel within it, a parish church was erected at the foot of the hill. This church has some fine Norman details, which are specially rich at the west end; but the building has most grievously suffered at the hands of restoring architects.—On Sunday morning the members assembled in the Guildhall, and proceeded thence with the mayor and corporation in state to the University church of St. Mary the Great, where the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Cox.—On August 15 the five great Marshland churches were visited, of which Dr. Cox gives a special account in another part of this issue of the *Antiquary*.—On August 16 the members visited Ely. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope delivered in the south transept a most able lecture on the architectural history of the cathedral church, and afterwards conducted the party over the building. In the Lady Chapel Mr. M. R. James read a paper, that gave much pleasure, on the mutilated sculptures, which illustrate the legends of the life of the Virgin. During the afternoon the remains of the monastery were inspected, when Mr. Hope explained the conventual buildings and their peculiarities, whilst Archdeacon Chapman and Archdeacon Emery acted as conductors. The concluding meeting, chiefly consisting of the usual, but certainly hearty, votes of thanks, was held in the Guildhall the same evening. The meetings throughout were most successful, and could not fail to leave behind sunny memories of quiet enjoyment. Prominent among these memories will be the bright warm weather; the unfailing and invaluable attentions and directions of Dr. Hardcastle (whose praise was on everyone's lips); the courtesy of the mayor, and the flash of his five maces at times of ceremonial; the infinite variety of collegiate building and chapel, with well-stored libraries and halls glowing with a wealth of gold and silver plate; the great ramparts of the Cambridge-

shire dykes; the glories of Ely's stately pile; the old-time life of Lynn, that gave it in its prime churches of so noble a proportion; the helpful explanations of Messrs. Clark, St. John Hope, Micklethwaite, and Beloe; and the calm pleasures of a Sunday afternoon in a fair garden at the back of the Petty Cury.

[This report is chiefly condensed, by permission, from the *Athenæum*.]



THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION held their forty-ninth annual congress at Cardiff in the week commencing Monday, August 22, and ending Saturday, the 27th. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Llandaff had accepted the presidency, but was not able to be present during the meeting; and although an attractive list of places to be visited had been drawn up by the local committee, only about a score of the members of the association availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting some of the most interesting antiquities of South Wales. As, however, most of these were accompanied by ladies, and a number of residents in the neighbourhood joined, the meetings and excursions were fairly well attended, and, on the whole, a successful and enjoyable week was spent. The Rev. Prebendary Thompson, Vicar of Cardiff, preached a special sermon on Sunday morning, the 21st, at St. John's parish church, from the text "Can these dry bones live?" bidding the visitors a hearty welcome to Cardiff, and eloquently upholding the objects and uses of archæological study and investigations.—On Monday, as several of the expected antiquaries had not arrived, the usual official reception of the association did not take place; but a long carriage excursion had been arranged to Llantrithyd, where the church, dedicated to St. Iltyd, a favourite local saint, and the ruined "Place," formerly the home of the Bassetts, Mansells, and Aubreys, were inspected. Cowbridge was next visited, where the remains of one of the town gates, the walls, and the church were seen. The church tower is a fine specimen of a class not rare in the neighbourhood, very strongly built, and doubtless intended for defensive purposes, and for observing the movements of enemies outside the walls. After luncheon the members walked up the hill to the ruins of St. Quintin's Castle, the gateway of which was said by Mr. Stephen Williams to exactly resemble that of Carreg Cennen in Carmarthenshire. At Llanfihangel, Flemingstone, and Old Beaupré, interesting specimens of ancient Welsh manor houses were seen, and were described by Mr. Williams, Mr. E. Seward, and others.—On Tuesday the proceedings commenced by an official reception of the Association by the Mayor of Cardiff in the Town Hall, who most warmly welcomed all present, and much regretted that absence in North Wales would prevent his attending the meetings. After "light refreshments" the party started by rail to Pyle, and drove thence to the beautiful ruins of Margam Abbey (Cistercian), where Mr. W. de Gray Birch read a paper on the history of the Abbey, and Mr. Loftus Brock explained its architectural remains. Opinions differed as to whether the Norman work in the nave of the Abbey church (now used as the parish church) was not earlier than the foundation of the

monastery. After having been hospitably entertained at luncheon by Miss Talbot, and looking at the fine collection of inscribed stone crosses and sepulchral slabs in the church and grounds, the return journey was made to Cardiff by train from Port Talbot.—On Wednesday the fine Tudor-Georgian mansion of the Kemeys-Tyntes at Cefn Mably was visited under the guidance of Mr. E. Seward. In the entrance-hall a fine old "Black Jack" was noticed, dated 1646. During the Civil Wars this house was successfully defended by Sir N. Kemeys against the attack of the Puritan soldiers. It contains more than one secret chamber in the thickness of its walls and staircases. Under the guidance of Lord Tredegar, some tumuli in Ruperra Park, which he had recently partially excavated, were then examined, and as they were pronounced to be ancient burial-mounds, it was decided, with his lordship's consent, that a further and deeper exploration of their contents should be made under the direction of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society. On reaching Caerphilly Castle the party were sumptuously entertained at luncheon in the ancient "Banqueting Hall" by the Marquis of Bute, a former president of the association, after which a very brief time was allowed for an inspection of the massive but very ruinous remains of one of the largest and most remarkable castles in the United Kingdom. After a long drive the little city of Llandaff was reached (two hours late), when the choice was given the visitors of a garden-party at the residence of Sir Edward and Lady Hill, or an inspection of the Cathedral. Sad to relate, all turned their backs upon the church, of which only a distant view had been obtained on the drive from the west, and thus it happened that the chief ecclesiastical building of the district was left unvisited by the Association.—On Thursday the party divided into two sections, one remaining in Cardiff to visit the castle, remains of the supposed Roman wall, the Blackfriar's and Whitefriar's monasteries, and the museum, under the guidance of Mr. Corbett and Mr. Storrie; while the other accompanied Mr. Brock, F.S.A., to Caerleon, where they inspected the remains of the once-important Roman station, Isca Silurum, its walls, and amphitheatre, and the large collection of Roman and Celtic antiquities preserved in the museum. In the afternoon the two parties joined and started in carriages to St. Fagan's, where the castle and church were examined, and thence to Talygarn for a garden-party given by Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Clark.—On Friday the members visited several places of historic interest in the Vale of Glamorgan. Only a brief halt was made at the two fine megalithic monuments, the Dyffryn and St. Nicholas cromlechs, the latter of which was stated by Mr. F. G. Evans to be the largest in Britain, the covering-stone measuring 24 feet 5 inches by 13 feet 2 inches. The interesting church at Llancafan, dedicated to St. Cattog the Wise (whose history can be read in the *Vita S. Cadoci*, published by the Welsh MSS. Society), contains some twelfth-century architecture, and some very beautiful fifteenth-century carved woodwork, upon which the original colours still remain. Mr. O. H. Jones, who made some remarks on the church, said the original monastic college was not at this place, but at Llanvithen, not far distant. At Llantwit Major, the site of another very early Welsh college, the

famous church and remarkable inscribed crosses and tombstones were inspected, and were described by Mr. Storrie and Mr. Ilyd Nichol, F.S.A. Fonmon Castle, built about a century after the Norman Conquest, was purchased in 1654 from the St. Johns of Bletsoe, by Colonel Philip Jones, the noted Parliamentary leader, an ancestor of the present owner, Mr. O. H. Jones, who gave the members a brief account of its history, and led the way over the interior of the keep and other portions of the ancient building. This is said to be the only one of "the twelve castles of Glamorgan" which remains and has been inhabited by only two families since its foundation. Tea having been partaken of, the journey was resumed, *vid* Porthkerry Park, to Barry, where the ruins of the castle were seen before leaving by train for Cardiff.—On Saturday a small party left by train for Cowbridge, where carriages were ready to take them to Ewenny Priory (Benedictine), which was described by Colonel Picton-Turbervill. The church "is probably the best specimen in Wales of a fortified ecclesiastical building, of the union of castle and monastery in the same structure." The party returned to Cowbridge for luncheon, and thence to Cardiff by rail.—Some interesting papers were read at the evening meetings at the Cardiff Town Hall; but in consequence of the extreme length of the excursions, some of the drives being from forty to fifty miles over hilly roads, few of the members were able to attend. The following is a list of the papers, most of which were read by the authors to rather small audiences: "The Judicial Seals of the Great Sessions of Wales," by Mr. A. Wyon, F.S.A., hon. treasurer; "The Excavations at Talley Abbey," by Mr. Stephen Williams; "The Priory Church of Chepstow," by Mr. J. C. Carter; "Early Christianity in Wales," by the Rev. H. Cart; "The History of St. Fagans," by the Rev. W. David; "The Roman Villa at Llantwit," by Mr. J. Storrie; "Arthurian Necropoli," by Dr. Phené, F.S.A.; "Llandaff Cathedral," by Mr. J. P. Seddon; "Llantwit Major: a Fifth-Century University," by Dr. A. C. Fryer; "Cambrian Pottery and China," by W. H. Cope, F.S.A.; "A Comparison of the Roman Stations of Caerwent, Caerleon, and Cardiff," by Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A.



THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held their annual summer meeting for 1892 at Belfast on August 16, with excursions on the four following days. The meeting was in every way most successful (saving the weather), and owes much to the energy and forethought of Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., hon. sec. The illustrated time-table and account of the places to be visited forms a really valuable pamphlet of 28 pages.—August 16: The proceedings began with a meeting in the Museum Buildings at noon, when the chair was taken by Rev. G. Buick, vice-president, who delivered an able opening address. In the afternoon there was a garden-party at Ballymeusch House, given by the Lord Mayor of Belfast, when the charters, maces, chains of office, and other official insignia pertaining to the city were exhibited. A variety of interesting papers were read at the morning and evening meetings, of which we can only give the titles: (1) "The Moylarg Crannog, Cullybackey,

Co. Antrim," by Rev. George R. Buick, M.A.; (2) "The Anglo-Norman Castles of Co. Down," by Mr. F. W. Lockwood, C.E.; (3) "Notes on the Ancient Records of Carrickfergus," by Mr. Robert M. Young, B.A.; (4) "Notes on the Old Mayor's Seal of Carrickfergus," by Mr. John Vinycomb; (5) "Irish Stone Axes and Chisels," by Mr. William J. Knowles; (6) "Notes on some County Down Souterains," by Mr. William Gray; (7) "Vestiges of Mediæval Sculptured Foliage and other Art Work in the Churches and Abbey precincts of the United Diocese of Down and Connor and Dromore," by Mr. James J. Phillips; and (8) "Irish Bog Butter," by Rev. J. O'Laverty, P.P. The following papers were also submitted to the council for publication: "The Resemblance of Worked Flint Flakes found in the Valley of the Nile to those found in the County Antrim," by Mr. W. A. Traill; "The Diary of Dr. Jones, Scoutmaster-General of the Army of the Commonwealth, from March 13, 1649, to June 21, 1650," by Mr. J. Casimir O'Meagher; "Members for Ireland in the Parliaments of the Protectorate," by Mr. W. R. Scott; "Vestiges of Mediæval Sculpture," by Mr. J. J. Phillips; "Notes on the Round Towers of Cloyne, Roscam, and Iniskean," by Mr. W. F. Wake-man; "Some Ancient Ecclesiastical Bronze Bells in Ulster," by Mr. Seaton F. Milligan; "The Geraldine's Throw" (identification of the spot referred to in a sixteenth-century legend related by Holinshed, by Lord Walter Fitzgerald; "Ecclesiastical Uses of some Caves in Ireland, suggested by the Discoveries last month of a Similar Structure in Thessalonica," and "A Note for Record on the Books of the Society that 'Brugh-na-Boinne,' the Name of the Place where were interred the Pagan Kings of Ireland, is still used as a Name for its Site," by the Rev. J. O'Laverty; and "Irish Medals," part v., by Mr. William Fraser.—On August 17 the Grainger Collection was inspected at the City Museum by some of the party early in the forenoon, and the members then left by special train for Carrickfergus, whence, after visiting the church and castle, they proceeded to Larne, stopping for a short time at the ruins of the ancient church at Glynne, said to have been founded by St. Patrick. In the afternoon a coach drive was taken to Ballygally Castle, an interval of an hour and a half being given to those who wished to examine the gravel-bed for worked flints, the Carran, or Olderfleet.—On August 18 the excursion was to Downpatrick, where the cathedral was explained by the Dean. The fort was next visited, and thence by boat to Inche Abbey. The rain came on heavily, but happily the party were under the hospitable roof of Mr. Maxwell, of Finnebrogue, when it was at its worst. On August 19 there was a train excursion to Dundrum, where a pause was made to examine the ancient castle, built by John de Courcey, which is a fine type of an Anglo-Norman fortress of the twelfth century. After leaving Dundrum, and pausing at Newcastle for lunch, the majority of the party had a most enjoyable drive to Kilkeel, where they stopped for tea. A detour of some three miles was made to Greencastle to examine this fine specimen of Anglo-Norman castle, built close to the entrance of Carlingford Lough. Rosstrevor was reached about eight o'clock, where they stopped the night.—On Saturday, August 20, a number of the

younger members started off about seven o'clock to visit the ancient Church of Kilbroney, and to examine the two old Irish crosses in the graveyard of that church; others visited the Roman Catholic Church in the village of Rosstrevor, to examine an Irish bronze bell of the old square shape, which is probably of tenth or eleventh century date. It is used in the service of the church, and hangs on a stand at the altar. This bell belonged to the old monastery at Kilbroney, and was found about one hundred years ago in a very peculiar manner. After a great storm an old oak-tree was blown down, and concealed in the fork of the tree, partly overgrown with the wood, the bell was found, no doubt concealed there in the penal times. At 9.30 the party assembled on the quay, where a steam-launch and boats were in waiting to convey them to Carlingford, which was reached in half an hour. The village of Carlingford has an ancient history. It was a walled town, portions of which are still standing. It had several strong castles to protect its trade, three of which are still in a tolerable state of preservation; also a Dominican monastery, the ruins of which and the old corn mill of the monastery were closely examined by the members. General Stubbs, local secretary of the society for County Louth, who is thoroughly conversant with the antiquities and history of the place, pointed out everything of interest.



THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their first meeting for this year at Sedburgh on August 4 and 5. As the hotel accommodation is limited, they had to be quartered anywhere, and one enthusiastic archaeologist is said to have found lodgings in the gaol for the night. Sedburgh Church was inspected under the able guidance of the Rev. W. Thompson, the historian of Sedburgh, Garsdale, and Dent, and of Mr. Paley, of Lancaster. The fine Saxon burgh at Castlethaw was also visited. After lunch the party drove to Dent and Gibbs Hall. A prolonged halt was made at the first place, and the church visited. Much inquiry was made after "the terrible knitters o' Dent." But the stocking-trade is dead—died when the British infantryman abandoned breeches and took to trousers. A few old women earn a scanty living by knitting Cardigan waistcoats at 1s. apiece. Dinner took place on the return to Sedburgh. This was followed by the annual meeting, after which the Rev. T. Ellwood, the Rector of Torver, read an epitome of his important and learned paper on "The Landnama Book of Iceland, as it illustrates the Dialect, Place-Names, Folklore, and Antiquities of Cumberland, Westmorland, and North Lancashire." The subject is one which Mr. Ellwood has made peculiarly his own, and the paper will be printed by the society *in extenso*, and illustrated by the reproduction of some ancient maps of Iceland. Some objects of antiquity were exhibited, including a tau-ring found near Keswick; and the other papers on the agenda were also epitomized or adjourned.—On the second day the party received a large accession of strength, and drove up the wild valley of Garsdale to Hawes Junction, nine cold miles. Here the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness and a large party from Carlisle and Kirkby Stephen turned up, and two saloon-carriages took the

expedition to Leyburn, where Mr. St. John Hope was in waiting. Under his genial guidance, Coveham and Jervaulx Abbeys and Middleham Castle were visited. His lucid and easy expositions charmed all who heard them, and added greatly to the success of the meeting. The party broke up at Hawes Junction, much satisfied with, and much wiser for, their invasion of Yorkshire.

The annual meeting of the WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held this year in conjunction with the summer meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Cirencester on August 23, 24, and 25. The combined meeting proved a great success, and three very pleasant and instructive days were spent by those who attended it. The business meeting of the Wiltshire society was little more than formal, as the hour at which it was held was too early a one for many of the members to have put in an appearance. This was followed by the general meeting of the Gloucestershire society, at which, in consequence of the absence through ill health of General Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., who was to have presided over the two societies, Mr. Wilfred Cripps, C.B., was asked to act as president of the meeting. The meeting concluded, after a short address by Mr. Cripps on Roman Cirencester, with the presentation by Colonel Forbes, on behalf of a large number of members of the Gloucestershire Society, of a piece of plate and a cheque for £80 as an acknowledgment of the labours of the Rev. W. Bazeley, who has acted as general secretary of the society for the last thirteen years. The members then proceeded to the Corinium Museum, with its two mosaic pavements, and numerous altars, tombstones, and architectural fragments, besides a large collection of pottery, bronzes, coins, etc., from the old Roman town. After lunch the splendid parish church was first inspected, in itself quite a museum of notable things to see. The Rev. E. A. Fuller first described the history and architecture of the building in an exhaustive paper, after which the various objects of interest were inspected—the base of a Roman column, retaining its original moulding at the back, but cut down to thirteenth-century form on the front; the Early English work of the chancel aisles, and the fine Perpendicular nave; the many coffin-slabs of the thirteenth century, and brasses and tombs of a later date; the good old glass collected together in the great east and west windows, the effect of which is sadly spoiled by the hideous and glaring blue, green, and red modern glass by which it is surrounded; and last, but not least, the most interesting communion plate, including the beautiful cup of 1535, with Anne Boleyn's badge on the cover, and two very fine and massive Elizabethan chalices of a pattern more common in the reign of Edward VI. After leaving the church and the very striking "town hall" over the south porch, originally a kind of church house attached to the church, the members proceeded to the abbey grounds, where a very ugly modern house occupies the site of the once famous abbey. On the lawn, however, is a splendid Roman capital of very large size, with rich ornaments of acanthus and human figures, found on the outskirts of the town. St. John's

Hospital, of which a range of thirteenth-century arcades forming the "nave" still remain perfect, was next visited and described by Mr. Fuller, after which the line of the Roman wall was traced for some distance, the wall itself having entirely disappeared above ground; but the earthwork which strengthened its inner face still remains, to a large extent fairly perfect, and in places the double moat is still seen. A visit to the Roman pavement at the Barton, with Orpheus charming the beasts, a work of very remarkable beauty, and an inspection of the large collection of Roman objects lately found by Mr. Cripps during some building operations on his own property, brought the afternoon's work to a close, and found the party well disposed towards tea, hospitably offered them by Mrs. Cripps (Countess Bismark). The evening was occupied, after the usual dinner of the two societies, with the reading of four papers. The first, by Mrs. Bagnall Oakley, on certain Saxon carved panels which seem to have formed part of a reredos in the church of Daglingworth, in which St. Peter is depicted as young and beardless. The second, by Mr. W. Cripps, C.B., on recent Roman finds at Cirencester, calling attention especially to a singular object in jet, apparently the trunks of two bodies, which has completely puzzled everyone who has seen it, Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, included. Thirdly, Mr. Christopher Bowly called attention to a four-sided inscribed Roman column recently discovered, which he characterized as one of the most important discoveries, considered as an inscription, made in the South of England for some years. And, lastly, the Rev. E. A. Fuller read a paper on the illegal Merchant Guild granted by Henry IV. to the town of Cirencester.—On the 24th the party left at 9.15 in breaks for Fairford, which was really the great attraction of the meeting to many. Here Mr. F. W. Waller, who has so carefully and excellently restored the church, described the architecture; and, in the absence of the vicar, the Rev. R. H. Wilmot conducted the party round the famous windows. These have lately been most carefully repaired in a way which cannot be too highly commended. No attempt has been made to restore any portions in coloured glass; but such heads of figures, etc., as are wanting have been outlined roughly in plain glass, and much of the glass which had in the course of time got misplaced and mixed up has been restored to its proper position. The windows here, of course, occupied the greater portion of attention; but the woodwork of screens and stalls is well worthy of careful inspection, too. After lunch Kempford was visited—an interesting church with early Norman nave and fine later central tower and additions, and with, moreover, a large series of modern windows by Mr. Kemp, showing what *may* be done in the way of stained glass now, and, in the opinion of many, holding their own well even when compared directly with such fine old examples as those of Fairford. Cricklade was the next halting-place, where first the fine cruciform church of St. Sampson, with its good thirteenth-century arcades and very striking and remarkable Gothic tower of 1553, was first visited, and afterwards the smaller church of St. Mary, with its Norman chancel arch and beautiful fifteenth-century cross still standing perfect in the churchyard,

tea being kindly provided by the rector and the vicar of the two parishes. On the way back to Cirencester, Siddington was visited, a Roman tombstone and the newly-discovered column described the night before being exhibited by Mr. Bowly; and the church, with its very curious tall tub-font covered with reticulated ornament, its remarkable Transition chancel arch, and Norman tympanum and arch of the south door, was somewhat too hastily seen.—On the 25th an early start was again made by the members of the Wiltshire society in brakes, whilst the Gloucestershire party went by special train to Marlborough, and thence drove to inspect Silbury and Avebury. The choice of excursions was open to all members of the meeting, and though the larger party went to Marlborough, those who visited the Wiltshire churches in the immediate neighbourhood enjoyed a very pleasant day, and visited a very interesting series of country churches not easily accessible from any centre within the county itself. Throughout the day, as at Cricklade on the previous day, Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., acted as architectural guide to the society, and his short notes, carefully prepared and printed beforehand, were of the greatest use towards the right appreciation of the objects of most interest at each place visited.—Shorncliffe, a tiny little church, with charming fourteenth-century bellcot and other features; Somerford Keynes, much restored, but retaining intact in the west wall of the nave a large piece of plastered walling, with a very curious high narrow door, with its head ornamented with rough cable moulding of undoubtedly pre-Norman date; The Leigh, another little out-of-the-way hamlet church, most remarkable for its nave roof, erected in 1683, showing much good Gothic feeling; Ashton Keynes, a fine church, with arcades of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, remarkable double chapel on the north of the chancel, a very curious reredos *over the arch* leading from the north aisle into the chapel, and a fine Norman tub-font covered with chevron ornament. At the Vicarage here the very valuable and extensive collection of Battersea enamels formed by the vicar, the Rev. M. J. Milling, as well as much good old China, were inspected with great interest by the members. After lunch at the inn the party drove on to Minety Church—a fifteenth-century church, not remarkable for its architecture, but containing much good fifteenth-century and Jacobean woodwork, screens, pulpit, etc. Oaksey Church, next visited, is remarkable as having a clerestory, although it has no north aisle, giving it a singular appearance on that side. The choir seats are formed of the remains of a singularly rich screen, part of which still exists across the end of the south aisle. A good deal of glass, too, remains in one of the windows. Kemble Church was the last to be visited. Here there are many features of thirteenth-century work of the best sort—a high south porch, doorways, windows, piscina, etc.—all carefully replaced when, in consequence of the giving way of the foundations, it was found necessary to rebuild most of the walls some years ago; a curious feature, common to all the churches of this neighbourhood, being the number of twelfth and thirteenth century incised coffin-slabs built up into the walls, the thirteenth-century tower here having as many as seven showing on its surface.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Wellington on August 16, 17, and 18, under the presidency of Mr. W. A. Sanford. This portion of the county is of considerable interest to geologists, who mustered in numbers under the able guidance of Professor Boyd-Dawkins and Mr. W. E. Ussher, but is not specially rich in antiquarian attractions. At the opening meeting the president and others feelingly alluded to the great loss the society had sustained during the past year through the deaths of some of their oldest and most valued members, especially the late Mr. Edward A. Freeman, of Wells. The president's address was chiefly devoted to local geology. The parish church of Wellington, a building mostly of local Perpendicular with some earlier work, was visited on the afternoon of the first day of the meeting. It is chiefly remarkable for its fine western tower, the arrangement of which is peculiar, the belfry staircase-turret being placed in the middle of one side instead of at one of the angles, as in the Taunton and Bristol types of Perpendicular towers. This feature, which is found in several of the local towers, as at Bradford and West Buckland, which were visited later in the day, is the chief peculiarity of what the late Mr. Freeman called the "Wellington type."—The second day was devoted to visiting Burlescombe and Holcombe Rogus churches, the ruins of Canons' Leigh Abbey, and Greenham and Cotehay manor houses. A characteristic feature of the churches here, near the Devon and Somerset border, consists in the decoration of the capitals of the nave arcades, those of the north side being collected into a flat lozenge ornamented with shields, foliage, etc., which is the Devonshire style, while those on the south side have the usual round mouldings of Somerset. An illustration of this feature from the capitals of Burlescombe Church is given in the "Proceedings" of the Society for 1862, p. 42. Of the once-extensive Abbey of Canons' Leigh, founded originally for Augustinian canons, and subsequently occupied by canonesses of the same order, little remains except the entrance gateway, and some ivy-clad walls of the domestic buildings. The remains of Greenham Manor and of Cotehay House, mostly *temp.* Henry VIII., are now occupied as farm-houses.—On the third day the churches of Runnington, Langford Budville, Milverton, Hillfarrence, Oake, and Nynhead, were inspected, with the dovecot at Chipleigh House, the sixteenth-century rectory at Milverton, and Blagroves House. A curious representation of a piece of unfinished lace, with a needle (a foot long) and broken thread, carved on one of the capitals of the nave in Langford Budville Church, is traditionally explained to commemorate the death of the fifteenth-century restorer of the church, a lady, who is said to have died during the progress of the work. The excursions terminated with a garden party given at Nynhead Court, where the members and their friends were most hospitably entertained by the president, who also gave them an interesting account of his "restoration" of the parish church and its beautiful rood-screen. Mr. Sanford, junior, gave a short lecture on "Hawking, Ancient and Modern," for which he had previously prepared his hearers by the exhibition of a couple of trained "merlins," which were put through

their paces in the park. The meeting concluded with the usual votes of thanks to readers of papers and others, special thanks being given to Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., one of the hon. secretaries, under whose guidance the excursions had gone off most satisfactorily, not the slightest hitch having taken place throughout the three days. There were some interesting and valuable papers read at the evening meetings, one of the most important being an account of the recent discovery of an ancient "marsh village" near Glastonbury, which is still being explored by the local Antiquarian Society. The objects from these pile-dwellings, which were exhibited in the temporary museum, consist of coarse black and brown pottery, bone and stone implements, spindle-whorls, clay pellets (sling stones?), burnt clay with whittle-marks and holes, stakes, bones of animals, beans, corn, nutshells, etc. Many of these objects greatly resemble similar remains from Swiss lake-dwellings, and Scotch and Irish "crannogs," and are probably of very early date. A few fragments of iron, and a bronze fibula of Roman type, may have been left by later occupants. Professor Boyd-Dawkins said this was one of the most important antiquarian discoveries of recent times in the West of England, and might throw considerable light on the early history of the district. A full account of the explorations is promised for the "Proceedings." Papers on local archaeology were read by Mr. F. T. Elworthy, one of the hon. secretaries, Mr. C. H. Fox, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, and others. Mr. E. Buckle acted as guide at most of the churches visited.



The members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY proceeded, on September 3, to Sandbach Crosses, Brereton Hall, and Holmes Chapel, under the leadership of their hon. sec., Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A. On arrival at Sandbach the party first visited the Old Hall, which stands opposite to the south side of the church, and is a picturesque black and white timber and plaster building. It was not improbably at one time the residence of the lords of the manor of Sandbach. On one side are the following initials and dates, "T. B., 1856." It is now divided into two tenements, one of which is used as a public-house. Some of the rooms still retain their old panelling. The Black Bear inn, in the Market Place, is also a picturesque black and white timber and plaster building, but much smaller than the Old Hall. The members then proceeded to the church, where Mr. Yates read a brief paper. The church was, unhappily, entirely rebuilt by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1848-49. The two crosses at Sandbach are the most interesting monuments of the kind which are to be found in the county. They are mentioned by Smith in 1585 as then standing in the Market Place. Some time in the seventeenth century they were pulled down. Some of the fragments were used for building purposes, but the central part of the large cross, and some parts of the other, were taken by Sir John Crewe to Utkinton, near Tarporley, and were set up as ornaments in his grounds. After Sir John Crewe's death, in 1711, three pieces were removed by the Rector of Tarporley (the Rev. John Allen) to the rectory house. From here they were removed to Oulton, where they were

seen by Mr. S. Lysons, who made careful drawings of them. In 1815, when Mr. Ormerod was engaged upon his *History of Cheshire*, he described the fragments of the crosses, and expressed regret that they were not removed to their proper places. Shortly afterwards Sir John Grey Egerton, of Oulton, agreed to allow the pieces to be removed from there; and the inhabitants of Sandbach, collecting all the fragments which could then be found in the town, the crosses were re-erected as they are at present, in September, 1816, by Mr. John Palmer, of Manchester, architect. The enthusiasm which the re-erection of the crosses excited among the lower orders was excessive, and a concourse of people poured in from distant townships. A brass plate with the following inscription was affixed to the large pillar: "These crosses, supposed to have been erected on the introduction of Christianity into this island, having been much mutilated and in part broken down and taken away, were, by the liberality of Sir John Grey Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, in this county, baronet, in restoring these portions which had been an ornament to his grounds, and by the zeal of the inhabitants of Sandbach in collecting the scattered fragments, restored and re-erected as far as the imperfect state of the materials would permit, in the year of our Lord MDCCCXVI." These crosses consist of two upright pillars, each of which is fixed in a thick heavy stone socket. These sockets are placed upon a side platform of two steps, having at each of the angles stone posts which have once been ornamented with carving. The height of the taller cross is now 16 feet 8 inches; the smaller one is 11 feet 11 inches in height. Each of the four sides of the crosses are covered with sculptures. Those on the taller represent Scriptural subjects, whilst those on the smaller cross are believed not to be entirely Scriptural, but to represent some historical event which led to the crosses being erected. Mr. Palmer conjectured that it commemorates the return of Peada, the son of Penda, King of Mercia, from Northumbria to Mercia. If this conjecture be adopted, then these two crosses probably commemorate the introduction of Christianity into Mercia by Peada, which Bede says happened in the year 653.—At Brereton, the rector (Rev. E. Royds) read a short paper on the church, which is chiefly of late fifteenth-century work.—At the interesting Hall, where Queen Elizabeth once slept, a paper was read by Mr J. Holme Nicholson.—At Holmes Chapel Rev. H. E. Barnacle explained what there was of interest, but the church, which is of brick, was rebuilt about the beginning of the last century. The village stocks still remain.



On Saturday, August 27, the last for this year of the annual series of excursions held in connection with the ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE was made to Nottingham and Wollaton Hall. The party were met at Nottingham by Mr. Marshall, a well-known local architect and antiquary, who conducted them at once to the hall. Camden says of it: "Here in our time Sir Francis Willoughby, at great expense, in a foolish display of wealth, did build a magnificent and most elegant house with a fine prospect." The principal

mass of the house is of great height and nearly square in plan, with a large and lofty turret at each angle, the general effect, especially from a distance, being that of a huge tower. It is finely placed in a well-wooded park near the edge of a lofty eminence overlooking the town and castle of Nottingham. The interior was felt to be slightly disappointing, for although the great hall is a magnificent apartment, the rooms generally have been much modernized. After luncheon the party went to the "rock dwellings." These artificial caves once extended, it is said, for more than a mile along the base of the lofty and precipitous escarpment of old red sandstone rock which probably once formed the margin of the river Trent, and on the highest part of which the mediæval castle was built. A large stretch of the rock was destroyed to make room for the railway-station. Mr. Marshall read in one of the caves a short but interesting paper describing the former and the present extent of the caverns, the several theories that have been advanced as to their origin and uses, and their more recent vicissitudes. They consist of a great number of large and lofty arched chambers, opening generally one into the other, and many of them to the open air. This latter form arises sometimes from wasting of the face of the rock, and sometimes from modern apertures that were cut when the space in front was used as a public pleasure-garden. That portion of them which is generally considered to be of the greatest antiquity is a square chamber, the floor of which is about 10 or 12 feet up the face of the rock, which has evidently been used as a columbarium. Some antiquaries are of opinion that the little niches with which the walls are thickly and regularly pierced—enlarged at the back as in a mediæval dovecot—were intended to receive cinerary urns in the Romano-British period. Attention was directed to a large recess in an adjacent cave, with a flue pierced in the rock over it, where the bodies may have been reduced to ashes. The members then passed on to the castle. As the time would not allow of even the most cursory inspection of the picture and other galleries in the imposing mansion (built by the Duke of Newcastle in the seventeenth century, burnt at the time of the Reform riots, and lately restored and acquired by the people of Nottingham), the visitors confined their attention to an examination of the few remains of the ancient castle, to approach which they had to descend by many subterranean flights of steps and passages to a great depth below the surface. Here they entered a large vault, said to be the dungeon in which the twenty-eight Welsh hostages were confined, who were so cruelly and basely hung on the ramparts of the castle in the year 1212. Having returned to the fresh air, the visitors passed by a second opening again into the bowels of the rock, and reached an exceedingly interesting secret passage, probably as old as the Norman castle. This passage commences on the level at the foot of the rock, and winds about and up with an easy gradient, until it opens to the surface at a point which was probably within the inner ward of the castle. It is cut throughout out of the solid sandstone, and is wide enough for three men to walk along abreast. Somewhat more than half-way up it bifurcates. There can be no doubt that this is the secret passage by which the youthful Edward III.

and his followers entered the castle and surprised Isabella and Mortimer. A short visit was paid, also, to the very fine Perpendicular church of St. Mary.

The CARADOC FIELD CLUB, on August 30, visited the ruins of Buildwas Abbey, and the Abbot's House, a thirteenth-century building recently restored. Sheinton Church was also inspected. When this church was restored, in 1854, a small stone figure of a female, apparently of thirteenth-century work, was discovered, and is thought to represent the founder or some benefactor.

The usual monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held on August 31, Mr. J. Philipson, vice-president, being in the chair.—Mr. Hodges exhibited a number of photographs of the oak screen and capitals of columns in Sedgfield Church.—Rev. Walter Featherstonhaugh read an interesting paper on "The Stycas of Northumbria." Mr. Heslop said he thought many would hardly accept the suggested continuity of art from Roman, through Romano-British to Anglo-Saxon times. The Anglo invasion of Northumbria was of so ruthless a character as to have probably obliterated the arts of Rome. As to the composition of bronze or brass coins, they all knew that brass was an alloy composed usually of two parts of copper and one part of zinc. But the discovery of zinc as an independent metal was of comparatively recent date. Brass, therefore, in early times, was obtained by fusing mixtures of ores together, and the metallic product which resulted was brass or bronze, according to the material thus treated. We find, as might be expected from such a primitive practice, great variation in the colour and composition of brass coins, and the accidental presence of lead or other metal, which would be contained in the original ore. With regard to the casting or striking of the stycas, it would be well to have the opinion of an experienced metallurgist. To cast metal in moulds of a highly perishable material was quite practicable. There were cakes of copper, known as "mat copper," in which the perfect and beautiful impression of a mat, made of delicate woven reeds, is produced. This art of casting molten copper on reed mats had been long practised by the Japanese. The questions raised by Mr. Featherstonhaugh as to the stycas and the difficulty of accounting for their variations, might, as he said, be explained by a practical metallurgist.—Mr. J. F. Robinson read some notes on a find of bronze weapons near Medowsley, in May, 1891, of which a spear-head, the only perfect bit now traceable of this find, has been presented to the society.—Mr. Hedley said a discovery he had made was worth noting. In the centre of a hut circle in the camp on Old Berwick hill, there is a piece of rock about 15 inches high roughly rounded off, and its face caflled over with a pick, which looks as though it had been used as a seat.

The NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a most successful, enjoyable, and well-attended two days' meeting on September 8 and 9.

On the first day the Marshland churches of Walsoken, West Walton, Walpole St. Peter, Walpole St. Andrew, and Terrington were visited—which are described at length in an article by Dr. Cox in another part of this issue. In the evening the Mayor of King's Lynn received the members in the Assembly Room of the Town Hall, when the corporation charters and plate were exhibited: addresses were given by Rev. C. R. Manning, Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A. (who had acted as guide throughout the day), and Dr. Jessop.—On the 9th the following churches were visited: Titney All Saints', Terrington St. John's, Wiggeshall St. Mary's, Wiggeshall St. German's, and Wiggeshall St. Peter's.—We are sorry to be unable to do more than give this brief record.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A PEEP INTO THE PAST: BRIGHTON IN THE OLDEN TIME. By John George Bishop. *Herald Office*, Brighton. 8vo., pp. 456. Numerous illustrations. Price 5s.

This work was originally brought out by Mr. Bishop in 1880 in a more expensive form; we are glad now to welcome a cheaper "People's Edition," with emendations and additions. It opens with an exact reprint of "The Brighthelmston Directory for 1800," a booklet of fifty-two pages, which was brought out by Edward Cobles at the price of 7s. 6d. Brighton was then a town of 7,000 inhabitants and seventeen irregular streets. The season was from June to September, ending in fact where it now begins. The Directory seems to have been published out of the season, as the "principal residents" (whom we should now call "visitors") are exactly ten in number, including the Prince of Wales, Duke of Marlborough, Lord Carrington, Ladies Caroline and Emily Harvey, Sir Godfrey Webster, and Lady Shelley. The "Principal Inhabitants" given are seventeen, seven of whom were clergy. As to fashionable entertainments in 1800 the following is the list:

"The Public Rooms at the Castle Tavern, in Castle Square, and the Old Ship Tavern, in Ship Street, open early in July for the Season.

"Sunday: Tea and Promenade, at Tilt's.
Monday: An Undressed Ball, at Tilt's.
Tuesday: An Assembly, at Hicks's.
Wednesday: An Assembly, at Tilt's.
Thursday: An Undressed Ball, at Hicks's.
Friday: An Assembly, at Tilt's.
Saturday: An Assembly, at Hicks's.

"The first Dress Ball is the Monday next after Lewes Races; and Dress Balls are continued occasionally on Mondays and Thursdays throughout the season."

Brighton and Sussex generally were the earliest

homes of English cricket, and Mr. Bishop devotes an interesting section to the subject. The earliest records of cricket show that the game was played in most of the villages of the county as early as 1747. Sussex women were then proficient with bat and ball as well as the men. The following is an extract from the *Lewes Journal* of July 13, 1747:

"On Monday next there will certainly be played in the Artillery Ground, London, the match at Cricket that has been so long talk'd of between the Women of Charlton and Singleton, in Sussex, against the Women of West Dean and Chalgrove, of the same County."

The earliest reference to Brighton as a sea-bathing resort that Mr. Bishop has been able to find is in a letter from a visitor (Rev. W. Clarke, of Buxted), dated July 22, 1736, wherein he says "my morning business is bathing in the sea." It was owing to the strong recommendations of Brighton as a bathing-place by a celebrated medical man, Dr. Russell, that it attained its pre-eminence in the middle of last century as the "Baïæ of England." Dr. Russell took up his residence here in 1754, and died at Brighton in 1759. One of his successors, Dr. Awstler, in a book published in 1768, strongly recommended drinking the sea as well as bathing in it. As the former feat made many of his patients sick, and the rest thirsty for the remainder of the day, he was induced to permit of its being qualified with milk! "United with milk" (he says) "they become a noble medicine; they are correctors to each other; and milk and seawater so combined will agree with the stomach that could not bear either of them separately." There is much quaint reading about the various professional bathers and dippers. Martha Gunn, of whom a portrait is given, was the admitted "Queen of the Bath" from about 1750 till the beginning of the present century. From this circumstance "Martha" became the usual name applied to bathing women (now rapidly dying out) at various seaside resorts, though this is a fact that has escaped Mr. Bishop's notice. Gentlemen in those days usually required dippers as well as children and the more tender sex. Towards the end of last century the fashion of wearing queues or pigtails began to wane, especially with the young men of society. The *Bon Ton Intelligence* of August, 1791, contains the following:

"The Bathers at Brighton complain bitterly of the trouble they have in pulling the young gentlemen out of the sea since they have cut off their queues. Till one of these docked fashionables is drowned from this circumstance, the rage of cropping will not wear out."

The antiquary will find in these pages some far older details respecting Brighton, Preston, and Hove, than these records of a century ago, but they form the chief charm of a volume that is entertaining from cover to cover.



SADDLEWORTH CHURCH REGISTERS, 1751 to 1800.

Edited by John Radcliffe. Printed for the Editor by John Moore, Uppermill. 8vo., pp. 675. Price not stated.

This second volume of Saddleworth Registers is well edited, clearly printed, and thoroughly indexed. In addition to the marriages, baptisms, and burials of the parish church of St. Chad for the period above stated, the baptisms and burials from the chapels of

Heights, Dobcross, and Lydgate are also given. There are a variety of brief foot-notes to the register entries.

The title, however, of this book is defective, for it is far more than a mere annotated transcript of registers. The last 150 pages contain a great deal of parochial and ecclesiastical information of an interesting character. The supplement opens with a list and account of the vicars from 1663. Of Rev. John Lees, 1663-1714, the following circumstance is recorded: "A man who had been a deist and a notorious liar died. The corpse was to be interred on a fine summer's evening, rather late. The body was accordingly brought to the church gates, and the friends were standing around waiting for the minister. He came from the north side, where he had been reading, and, walking in his surplice, approached the coffin with a solemn air, and laid his hands upon the top of it. The spectators were in silent astonishment, wondering what should come to pass. The venerable minister slowly and deliberately said, 'If this man has died in the faith in which he has lived, his soul is lost for ever!' He then retired." Rev. John Heginbottom, 1721-1771, was an eccentric and a shocking drunkard. Some of the tales of him are painfully irreverent reading. The next incumbent, Rev. Charles Zouch, never occupied the parsonage, but had rooms at a small public-house called the Cross Keys. "He was not intemperate in his habits, but irregular, forgetful, irritable, and negligent of his duties." In 1794 he thrust a heated walking-stick into the eye of his inoffensive landlady, and rendered her blind. He was put in an asylum, where he died in 1831, but held the living of Saddleworth all the time! Nor were the curates any better. Rev. John Sutcliffe, who served the cure of Saddleworth from 1805 to 1828, was "addicted to low company and drinking." The next incumbent, Rev. Richard Whitelock, 1831-1879, was endeared to his parishioners by "his convivial habits," and though an active magistrate, was once suspended for three years by his bishop for a flagrant breach of church discipline, which neither lost him his living or his place on the bench. We are lost in wonder as to why Mr. Radcliffe should put on record these sorry chronicles of scandalous parsons, unless it is to help to prove the divinity of a Church that can survive such a course of disreputable ministers!

A list of Churchwardens is given from 1672, and of Parish Clerks from 1623, and of Sextons from 1682. Copies are also given of the tablets in the church, of the inscriptions on the memorial windows, and of some of the gravestones in the churchyard.

An account of the church furniture and goods, etc., is followed by copies of sundry documents and extracts from the vestry books. In 1623 the following parishioners were excommunicated: "John Broadbent for hewing the Church dore with an axe and making a hole therein. Robert Broadbent, his sonne, for readinge divine service in the absence of the Mynister without any cause. James Broadbent, for readinge the order of Buriall at the buryall of the dead and in the church sometimes service, beinge a younge youth of xvi or xvii yeares of age." At a public vestry meeting in 1723 it was agreed that "A New Altar should be erected in the Chancel." A faculty was granted in 1781 to substitute a ring of six bells for the

three old ones, which were so small that they could not be heard in distant parts of the chapelry, and hence the inhabitants frequently enter the chapel when great part of the service is over. A faculty for an organ was granted in 1788. In the same year we find that the singers' loft at the west end was "commonly called the Cock Loft." The extracts conclude with the translation of a long and valuable deed of arbitration between the abbots of Roche and Wholley respecting the tithes, etc., of Hildebrithorpe (Friar-mere), dated 1456.

A good view of Saddleworth church in 1830 is given as a frontispiece. Among the smaller text illustrations may be noted the stocks, with six holes, dated 1688, and a quaint parish hearse, built in 1771.



LAKE COUNTRY ROMANCES. By Herbert V. Mills. *Elliot Stock*. Crown 8vo. Pp. 236. Eight Illustrations. Price 6s.

Some of the many traditions attaching to the English Lake District have in this neat little volume been woven into four very readable romances. Decidedly the best of these tales, to our mind, is that entitled *Ralph Redman's Atonement*, a story abounding in tragic and pathetic incident, and told with no mean skill; seldom, again, has fuller justice been done to the piety and self-sacrifice of Henry VIII.'s last wife than by the present writer, who has also depicted the character of England's great patriot, Sir Thomas More, with the faithful and familiar approbation of an eye-witness and a friend. In short, the historical background is at once of interest and substantially correct. It must be said, however, that the construction of the last story, *The Crier of Claife*, strikes us as somewhat artificial and strained. We cannot conclude without favourable mention of the artist, Mr. Rigby, who, like the author, has evidently a thorough appreciation of the scenery of the Lake Country.



Among the PAMPHLETS and MAGAZINES that have been received may be mentioned: *A Pre-Norman Window and some additional early work in Oxford Cathedral*, an illustrated pamphlet (6d.), by Mr. J. Park Harrison, Clarendon Press.—*Guide to the Carthusian Monastery of Mount Grace* (Smithson, Northallerton), a reliable little book of 32 pp., with good ground-plan: no price stated.—*Contributions towards a Wilts Glossary*, by Messrs. Dartnell and Goddard, a reprint from the county archaeological magazine.—*A Comparative Study of the Time in the Christian Liturgy at which the Elements are prepared and set on the Holy Table*, and *The Black Scarf of Modern Church Dignitaries and the Grey Almuce of Mediæval Canons* (from the Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society), are two most valuable contributions to liturgical lore, by Dr. Wickham Legg, the scholarly hon. sec. of the Henry Bradshaw Society.—The current numbers of *The American Antiquarian*, *Minerva*, *Western Antiquary*, *East Anglian*, *Northampton Notes and Queries*, and *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*.—The *Builder* of August 20 has a good article on the architecture of West Somerset, well illustrated, including ground-plan of Dunster Church, and cut of Dunster Market-

house; also seven plates of Somersetshire churches and manor-houses visited by the Architectural Association; August 27 contains various other plates and illustrations of old Somersetshire churches; September 3 has a fine series of illustrations and plans of the cathedral churches of Bangor and St. Asaph; September 10 gives a good plate and description of the Clopton Chapel, Stratford-on-Avon; September 17, ground-plan and plates of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield.



Correspondence.

SOUTHILL INSCRIBED STONE.

(Vol. xxv., p. 2.)

AN erroneous version of my reading of the inscription on the Southill Stone, near Callington, is inserted in the January number of the *Antiquary*.

I have never stated to anyone that I found the legend to be:

P CVMREGNI
T FILI MAVCI.

The following is my reading: X P ("Chr." in Greek) conjoined in monogram so as to present the appearance of an upright cross with looped head, a very well-known abbreviation of the name of "Christos" (Christ).

This is cut erect towards the upper part of the face of the stone. Below this symbol are two concentric curves, embracing two lines of words (in Latin) running downward, viz.:

CVMREGN—
FILI MAVC—

for, "Cumregni fili Mauci;" the final I of each name being placed horizontally, as compared with the other letters, and each pair of letters in "fili" being conjoined.

This monument, the Christian memorial of "Cumregnus, son of Maucus," dates from the latter part of the Romano-British period. Many other stones with the Chi-Rho monogram, and many with the recumbent I, occur in Cornwall and elsewhere.

W. IAGO, B.A.,

Local Secretary for Cornwall, of the
Society of Antiquaries, London.

Westheath, Bodmin,
September 6, 1892.

ROMAN ALTAR AT WALLSEND.

(Vol. xxv., p. 235; and xxvi., pp. 26, 36.)

In connection with this find it may be pointed out from the Notitia that the cohort located at Segedunum were Lergors, and not Lingons; and there were other Lergors at Cangavata, but no Lingons are to be found in the Notitia. Therefore, this find relating to

Lingons at Wallsend cannot identify it with either Segedunum or Cangavata, where there were Lergors. But it does not appear certain from what is said whether the altar found at Tynemouth related to Lingons or Lergors; and therefore not much satisfactory information can be gained from that at present. It can be shown, however, by the distance of Wallsend from Corbridge, that Wallsend is Bremenium; for Riechester, where Bremenium is usually placed, is not only outside the *limes* of the wall, but also too far from Corbridge (Costopitum).

It would appear from the altar now found that there were at Wallsend (Bremenium) Lingons; and from the altar found at Riechester that there were also Exploratores, a detachment of whom established this altar at Riechester, where they had probably been at work on the fortifications; and this seems to explain the puzzling inscription on the latter altar.

H. F. NAPPER.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

J. J. S.—Appeals for funds for Church "Restoration" can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" under the most exceptional circumstances, and never at the request of the architect.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.